

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 2165.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
Stomped Edition, 4d.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. SCHOOL

Head Master—T. HEWITT KEY, M.A. F.R.S.

Vice Master—E. R. HORTON, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

The SUMMER TERM will begin for New Pupils on TUESDAY, April 27th, at 9:30 a.m.

The SCHOOL (for the better accommodation of which a portion of the South Wing of the College has recently been erected, is very near the Gower-street Station of the Metropolitan Railway, and within a few minutes walk of the terminus of several other railroads).

Prospectuses containing full information respecting the Courses of Instruction given in the School, Fees, and other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, R.A., Secretary to the Council.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.— DEBATING SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, April 29th, at 7 o'clock p.m.

JOHN A. ROEBUCK, Esq. in the chair.

Subject for Debate—"Is a Hereditary House of Legislature desirable?"

Tickets may be obtained at the College of the Honorary Secretary.

S. H. D'AVIGORD, Hon. Sec.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

A COURSE OF SIX PUBLIC LECTURES on the GEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 p.m., beginning May 4, by Dr. F. MARTIN DUNCAN, F.R.S. Fee for the Course, 10s.

For particulars and cards of admission apply to

J. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq. Secretary.

## ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, April 27 and 28, EXHIBITION of SPRING FLOWERS. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, to be had on orders from Fellows of the Society. Gates open at Two o'clock. Band will play from 2:30 to 5:30.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, IRELAND.

The PROFESSORSHIP of LATIN in the QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY, being now vacant, Candidates for that office are invited to forward their Applications to the University, DUBLIN CASTLE, or on or before the 1st of AUGUST, 1869, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship will be bound to upon his duties by being ready to assist in conducting the Examinations at the Queen's University, which begin on the last Tuesday in September next.

Dublin Castle, 16th April, 1869.

## ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter for the Relief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.

President—Sir FRANCIS GRANT, P.R.A.

The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the Funds of this Charity, will take place on SATURDAY, the 8th of MAY, in Willis's Rooms, St. James's, at 6 o'clock.

The Right Hon. Lord JOHN MANNERS, M.P., is in the Chair.

\*s. Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea each; to be had of the Stewards and the Assistant-Secretary, from whom all particulars relating to the Institution may be obtained.

JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A., Honorary Secretary.

FREDERIC WALTER MAYNARD, Assistant Secretary.

24, Old Bond-street, W.

**SWINNEY LECTURES.**—Dr. COBBOLD, F.R.S. will deliver a Course of Twelve Educational LECTURES on GEOLOGY and PALEONTOLOGY, at the ROYAL SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street, on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, commencing on Saturday, the 1st of May, at 8 p.m. Admission free. Ladies invited.

## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—SUMMER SESSION.

The Lectures and Clinical Instruction in the Wards will commence on MONDAY, May 3rd. Full particulars, with Terms, &c., may be obtained on application to the Dean.

E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Dean.

## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Course of Demonstrations on DISEASES OF THE SKIN, by Robert Livingstone, M.A., and a Course of Practical Instruction in HISTOLOGY, by Dr. Cayley, will be given during the Summer Session.

E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Dean.

## COLLEGE FOR WOMEN at HITCHIN, HEETS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION and SCHOLARSHIPS.

The first Entrance Examination will be held in London, and will occupy four days, beginning July 15th. Forms of Entry may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secretary, Miss DAVIES, 17, Cunningham-place, N.W. These Forms must be filled up and returned on or before July 1st.

The Scholarships covering the whole of the Fees for the College Course (i.e. each of the annual value of 100 Guineas for three years), to be entered on October, 1869, will be awarded to the Candidates who shall pass the best Examination, such Candidates being not less than 18 or more than 25 years of age on the day that the Examination begins.

Miss DAVIES,  
H. J. ROBY, Esq.  
Professor SEELEY.  
Rev. SEDLEY TAYLOR,

## ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Corporation will take place in WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, May 8th. The Right Hon. LORD STANLEY, M.P., is in the Chair.

### FIRST LIST of STEWARDS.

James P. Allen, Esq.  
Sir Lacon Anderson, K.C.S.I.  
Bayle Bernard, Esq.  
Hugh Birley, Esq. M.P.  
Henry L. Bischoffsheim, Esq.  
Rev. John Henry Blunt, M.A.  
Henry George Bon, Esq. F.L.S.  
F.R.G.S.  
Benjamin Paul Cobbell, Esq.  
Dr. Cuthbert Collingwood, M.A.  
Frederick Wm. Cozens, Esq.  
J. H. Dillon Croker, Esq. F.R.S.  
C. L. Eastlake, Esq. M.I.B.A.  
Edward Christopher Egerton, Esq. M.P.  
Sir John Wilbraham Egerton, M.P.  
The Earl of Ellesmere.  
Joseph Ellis, Esq.  
Charles Ffreake, Esq.  
John G. Fox, Esq.  
J. P. Gassiot, Esq. jun.—F.R.G.S.  
Rev. Hon. Lord Justice Giffard.  
George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S.  
Charles Wm. Grimes, Esq.  
Frederick Leigh Hutchins, Esq.  
His Excellency the Hon. Reverend Johnson, American Minister.  
Ralph Ward-Jackson, Esq. M.P.  
4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne.  
W. E. H. Lecky, Esq. M.A.  
William Lethbridge, Esq. M.A. F.R.A.S.  
Hon. Henry Parry Liddon, M.A.  
Wiles Lloyd, Esq. M.R.C.S.  
Rev. Archibald N. C. Macleachlan, M.A.  
Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Martin.  
W. H. Maxwell, Esq.  
Lewis J. Massey, Esq.  
Hugo F. Meynell-Ingram, Esq. M.P.  
Chas. Henry Mills, Esq. M.P.  
William Wallace, Esq. M.P.  
Sir Edward Savory-Onslow, Esq. M.A.  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Montague Smith.  
William Smith, Esq. F.R.S.  
William Tipping, Esq. M.P.  
Rev. H. Trotter, Esq. M.R.C.S.  
William Van de Weyer.  
Ralph Ward-Jackson, Esq. M.P.  
4, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.

The Very Rev. the Dean of St. Paul's.  
James Samuelson, Esq.  
W. E. Savory-Onslow, Esq. M.A.  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Montague Smith.

William Smith, Esq. F.R.S.  
William Tipping, Esq. M.P.  
Rev. H. Trotter, Esq. M.R.C.S.  
His Excellency M. Van de Weyer.

Ralph Ward-Jackson, Esq. M.P.  
Tickets, 2s. each, may be obtained at the Chambers of the Corporation.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

THE MOVEMENT-CURE INSTITUTIONS,  
for the Treatment of Paralytic, Spinal, and other Deformities. Injuries after Accidents, sores, Ulcers, and other Diseases.

4, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON, and 22, GLoucester-Place, BRIGHTON, are conducted by a Registered Physician and a Registered Surgeon. With the Movements, all other Hygienic, Medicinal and Surgical Means suitable to every case are used. For a List of Works on the Movement-Cure, apply to the Institutions.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—The ANNUAL

GENERAL MEETING, to receive the Council's Report and to distribute the Amount subscribed for the purchase of Works of Art, will be held, at the New Theatre Royal, Adelphi, on TUESDAY, April 27, at half-past 11 for 12 o'clock, by the kind permission of Benjamin Webster, Esq.

The Receipts for the current year will procure admission for Members and Friends.

LEWIS POOCOCK, Esq. } Hon. Secs.  
E. E. ANTRONBUS, Esq. }

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The magnificent Suite of Public and PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS, which have been designed by Messrs. Jackson & Graham, will be OPENED on SATURDAY, May 12.

Dinners, Banquets, Private Dinners, and Wedding Breakfasts served in the highest style of the gastronomic art.

Wines of the choicest vintages.

Whitebait in perfection.

BERTRAM & ROBERTS, Refreshment Department.

ASSOCIATION des PROFESSEURS de

FRANCE. Founded in 1863, with the view of improving

the teaching of French, of promoting intercourse between Teachers, and acting as a medium between its Members and the Heads of Schools and Families, this Society is now recommending respectable and qualified Teachers.—Apply at the Society's Offices, every Saturday from 4 to 6, or by letters to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 4, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

MUSIC.—A Lady, who has learnt under the

first Masters, wishes to increase the Number of her

PUPILS, either at her own or Pupil's Residence.—Address J. R. No. 2, St. Stephen's Villas, Shepherd's Bush.

LECTURES on ORIENTAL LANGUAGES for BEGINNERS.—1 and 2, Oscar Villas, BROADSTAIRS, Kent.

Dr. L. LOEWE, M.R.A.S., proposes to commence, on TUESDAY, APRIL 27, at 8 p.m., a Series of LECTURES on the ARABIC, PERSIAN, and HINDUSTANI LANGUAGES. The Lecture on the Arabic Language will be delivered from 9 to 10; the Lecture on the Persian Language from 10 to 11; and the Lecture on the Hindostani Language from 11 to 12. They will be continued on each succeeding Tuesday and Friday at the same hours.

Fee for each Course separately 10s. 10s., payable in advance.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a RE-ENGAGEMENT

as Daily or Morning GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family, where the Children are young. Instruction in English, French and Music is offered; Latin also, if desired.—M. B. Trimmer's, Post-office, 116, Camden-road, N.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

Ladies committed to her care.

For Prospects and references to Parents of Pupils, apply to

Miss Geddes, care of Prof. Geddes, University, Aberdeen; or to the Misses Geddes, 21, Walpurgis Strasse, Dresden, Saxony.

EDUCATION on the CONTINENT.—The

MISS GEDDES receives a limited number of YOUNG

LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION in BRITAIN. The

Establishment affords all the advantages of a Continental Education, combined with the Moral Training and Domestic Comforts of an English Home.

Miss Geddes visits England with Pupils every Season, and returns towards the end of August to Dresden, with Young

**NO CLERGYMEN, BIBLICAL STUDENTS,**  
etc.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to Edit Illustrations for the Bible. It is the intention of the Advertiser to produce the most perfectly illustrated Bible possible, &c. to illustrate in the best style of Art everything capable of being depicted, whether it be Scriptural, Antiquarian, or Biblical subjects, Natural History, Geology, Natural History or Geography, and to incorporate therewith all that modern research has elucidated or may bring to light during the progress of the Work. The Editor must be thoroughly cognizant of everything that has been done in the same way; known well to find illustrations, and to have the power to associate with himself in any special technical department. He would have to select the subjects for illustration, and see that the Artists rendered them with positive accuracy in all points of detail. It is expected that the duties of the Editor would extend over five years. Compensation, short quarterly, for the post, which will be made up to any other certain rate of remuneration expected, &c., to be addressed, in first instance, to W. H., Post-office, Store-street, London, W.C.

**SHORTHORN.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.**—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d. or Private Instruction given personally by post, for 11. 12s. the Complete Course of Lessons.

London: 10, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**DEAF and DUMB.—PRIVATE EDUCATION for DEAF and DUMB YOUNG LADIES.**—Miss HULL, having removed her Establishment from 1, St. Mary Abbots' terrace, Kensington, W., to more commodious Residence, in the same neighbourhood, has VACANCIES for PUPILS, as above. Children admitted from the age of three years and upwards. Instruction given in English, Drawing, Writing, etc., in Articulation and Lip-reading. References to Parents of Pupils and others who have witnessed the success of Miss Hull's System of Instruction.—Address, 102, Warwick-gardens, Kensington, London, W.

**DUFFIELD HOUSE, Lower Norwood, Surrey.**—The ensuing TERM will commence (D.V.) the 20th of APRIL. Fees inclusive. Masters attend for Literature, Music, Singing, Drawing, Dancing, Calisthenics, and the German and Italian Languages. English and Parisienne Resident-Governesses.—Prospectus on application to Mrs. or Miss RICHARDSON, as above.

**MONSIEUR DE FONTANIER'S COURSE of FRENCH INSTRUCTION and LECTURES, for Civil and Military Candidates, &c., are held at KING'S COLLEGE, and at his Residence.**

A COURSE of LECTURE LESSONS for LADIES is held at No. 1, Springfield Villas, KILBURN, N.W., where application may be made.

Advanced Finishing Classes, and Private Lessons, 1s. Devonshire street, Portland-place, W.

**A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, late Scholar** of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Vicar of a healthy Parish on the South Coast, twelve miles from Plymouth, desires to take TWO or THREE PUPILS to prepare for the Public Schools, &c. Good House and Gardens. Terms moderate.—For particulars, address Rev. A., care of H. Chaplin, Esq., 35, Strand-fold-square, N.W.

**A N OXFORD GRADUATE, First Class in** Natural Science in 1868, holding University and College Scholarships, desires to MEET with a PUPIL to travel with abroad during the Summer.—Address E. B. L., Christ Church, Oxford.

**SWANSEA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
Founded by Bishop Gore, A.D. 1663.

Head Master—Rev. C. T. HEARTLEY, M.A. Cantab.

Assisted by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.

The education is based upon a knowledge of Latin regulated by the requirements of Moral and Professional life. Qualified Masters instruct in French, German, Drawing, Swimming, Drill and一切 other subjects of Moral and Physical training.

The School buildings stand on the heights above the town, and include a large, airy School-room, annexed to which, and to be completed in September next, is a School House, with spacious dormitories, bath-rooms, play-room, large dining-hall and chapel. Boarders are for the present received in a handsome house, under the superintendence of the Head Master.

**MODEL DRAWING - ROOM STEREO-**  
SCOPE.

Among the many favourable Notices of the Press are included the following:—

*Photographic News.*

"This Instrument has the following advantages over those in common use:—it suits equally for examining transparent transparencies, paper and glass impressions; it can be used to cover plates bound in books; it adapts itself to all angles of sight and focal lengths; it is easy to hold in the hand, and admits the light with perfect freedom; it is pretty, compact, and can be put away out of sight."—*Athenaeum.*

"A new form of the open Stereoscope, which, by a very simple contrivance, enables the beholder to change and adapt the focus to his own vision, without removing his eye from the picture. This will probably, for the ordinary purposes, supersede the less easily formed views which now are in use. There is no difficulty in adapting the instrument which renders it available as a book stereoscope, and also for transparent slides. The whole apparatus fits into a neat and elegant case, and forms, altogether the completest thing of this nature that we have seen."—*Morning Star.*

"It is a very convenient instrument, being small at the sides, so as to obtain the largest available quantity of light. The focus is easily obtained, and altogether it is convenient as well as elegant in construction and design."—*Art-Journal.*

**SWAN'S REGISTERED CLAIRVOYANT STEREOSCOPE** is distinguished from those in ordinary use by its defining and magnifying powers, by the peculiar lightness and elegance of its form, which renders it in itself an ornament to the Drawing-room. Table-top, or portable, the ease and simplicity of its mode of adjustment to suit all sights.

Price, in highly-finished Walnut and lined with rich Silk Velvet, 1l. 10s. complete, or extra finished, 2l. 2s. Including handsome Lock-and-Key Case, capable of containing the Stereoscope and 200 Microscopic Slides, in less than one-half the space usually required.

In order to meet the steadily increasing demand for the above instrument, it has been determined to issue, at a reduced price, a plain, but well-finished Instrument, under the title of

**THE GUINNESS' REGISTERED CLAIRVOYANT STEREOSCOPE.**—This Instrument, in the plain, cost, includes a Walnut Lock-and-Key Case, which serves also to hold the Slides; and though more plainly finished, it possesses all the optical advantages and convenience which distinguish this make.

London : Provost & Co. Successors to A. W. Bennett, 5, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

129, MALDEN-ROAD, LONDON, N.W.  
29th March, 1869.

#### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**MR. O. G. REJLANDER** begs to acquaint his Friends and Customers, and their Friends, that, after the 7th APRIL, he will continue his PHOTOGRAPHIC PROFESSION at 1, ALBERT MANSIONS, VICTORIA-STREET, (opposite the VICTORIA STATION), S.W.

**THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,**  
for the PUBLICATION of EARLY HISTORICAL and LITERARY REMAINS.

WILLIAM TITE, Esq., M.P. V.P.S.A., &c.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at No. 25, Parliament-street, Westminster, on SATURDAY NEXT, May 1, at Four o'clock.

WILLIAM J. THOMS, Hon. Secretary.

The following Books have lately been issued to the Members:—

I. HISTORY from MARBLE. Being Ancient and Modern Funerary Monuments in England and Wales. By THOMAS DINELEY, Gent. Fac-simile in Photo-lithography, by Vincent Brooks. With an Introduction by J. G. NICHOLS, F.S.A. Part II. completing the Work.

II. DOCUMENTS connected with JAMES the FIRST'S RELATIONSHIP with GERMANY. Part II. Edited by SAMUEL COOPER, Gentleman, Esq.

III. DIARY of JOHN MANNINGHAM, of the Middle Temple, and of Bradbourne, Kent, Barrister-at-Law, 1602—1603. Edited from the Original Manuscript by JOHN BRUCE, Esq., F.R.S. F.S.A., President of the Society.

\* \* Copies of Mr. Way's Edition of the PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM, the Thirty Parts in One Volume, half morocco, Royal 8vo, may be obtained by Members on application to Messrs. Nichols, 25, Parliament-street, Westminster, at the price of Fifteen Shillings per Copy.

Copies of DINELEY'S HISTORY from MARBLE may also be obtained by Gentlemen who are not Members of the Camden Society at the price of Eighteen Shillings each Part.

Gentlemen who are not Members of the Camden Society may buy Copies of the PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM at One Guinea each.

For Members early application is desirable.

The Subscription to the Camden Society is One Pound per annum, payable in advance on the 1st of May in each year. Applications for Prospects or from Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members, may be addressed to Messrs. Nichols, 25, Parliament-street, S.W., to whom all Subscriptions are to be paid.

All Communications on the subject of Subscriptions to be addressed to JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq., as above, and all Post-Office Orders for the payment of the same to be made payable at the Post-Office, Parliament-street, S.W.

#### MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

##### NEW BOOKS.

Nearly all the Newly-published Books advertised in This Day's ATHENÆUM are in circulation at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

Fresh Copies are added as the demand increases, and an ample supply is provided of all the principal Forthcoming Books as they appear.

##### First-Class Subscription,

##### ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

BOOK CLUBS SUPPLIED on LIBERAL TERMS.

Prospectuses postage free on application.

#### MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

##### CHEAP BOOKS.

See MUDIE'S SURPLUS CATALOGUE for MAY.

Postage free on application.

This CATALOGUE includes Memoirs of Baron Bunsen, best edition—Bright's Speeches—A Summer and Winter in Norway, by Lady Di Beauclerk—Principles at Stake—Polko's Reminiscences of Mendelssohn—Kebel's Sermons—Paijukil's Summer in Iceland—Doran's Saints and Sinners—The Sunny South, by Capt. Clayton—Chapman's Travels in Africa—Dr. Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury, new series—Prince Salim-Salm's Diary in Mexico—Mallorcan's History of the French in India—Senior's Journals, &c. relating to Ireland—Van Praet's Historical Essays—The Brigands of the Morea—Life of the Hon. Hugh Elliot, by the Countess of Minto—Blane's Captivity in Abyssinia—Recollections of Travel, by the Emperor Maximilian—The Great Country, by G. Rose—Plowden's Abyssinia—Heiborn's Life of Schubert—Other People's Windows—Bateman's Life of H. Veal Elliott—Henty's March to Magdala—The Spanish Gypsy, best edition—The Earthly Paradise—Lord Lytton's Miscellanies—Eastwick's Venezuela—Through Spain, by M. B. Edwards—Around the Kremlin—Essays on the Church and the World—Blackburn's Pyrenees—Robert Falconer—Sooner or Later—Five Old Friends and a Young Prince—Pearl, by the Author of "Caste"—Nelly Brooke—The Sea-Board Parish—The Moonstone—The Author's Daughter—Lucretia, by F. B. Paget—Town Talk of Clyda—Mr. Vernon—The Brambleys of Bishop's Folly—The Marstons—The Woman's Kingdom—Mildred—Anne Herford—Run to Earth—Clarissa—and more than One Thousand other Popular Books at the lowest current prices.

\* \* All the Books in Circulation or on Sale at MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY may also be obtained, with the least possible delay, by all Subscribers to MUDIE'S MANCHESTER LIBRARY, Cross-street, Manchester, and from all Booksellers in connexion with the Library.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, New Oxford-st.  
CITY OFFICE—4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

**OCCASIONAL LIBRARIAN.—Private Libraries and those of Institutions CATALOGUED and ARRANGED by H. SAMUEL BAYNES, of great experience in the Profession. Reference may be made to Mr. LILLY, 17 and 18, Newgate, Covent-garden.—Address 29, Gloucester-street, Queen-square, W.C.**

\* \* A Catalogue is as useful for a Library as an Index for an Adversary.

**EDUCATION.—A Lady RECEIVES TEN YOUNG LADIES, to whom she offers refined Homes, superior EDUCATION, English and Foreign Governments, also Eminent Professors. Every maternal care taken of Young Ladies whose Parents reside Abroad.—Address for Prospectus and interview, LADY PRINCIPAL, Fenton's Post-office, Brixton, S.**

**MATHEMATICS and SCIENCE.—MR. R. A. PROCTOR, Author of "Saturn and Its Satellites," "Sun and Sun-views of the Earth," &c. (London), "Wraniger's," (1868), "School of St. John's, Cambridge, and King's, London, &c., gives INSTRUCTION in Natural Philosophy and the above.—Address MAESTESE, Belgrave Mansions, S.W.**

**MALVERN COLLEGE.**  
The SECOND TERM will commence on FRIDAY, April 30th.

**MALVERN COLLEGE.**

President and Visitor.

The Lord Bishop of WORCESTER.

Head Master.

The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

Full information on application to HENRY ALDRICH, Esq., the Secretary.

**THE REV. W. WEBSTER,** late of King's College, London, and formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, receives PRIVATE PUPILS, for the Universities, Competitive Examinations, or Public Schools, 1, Beaumont Villas, Cambridge Park, Twickenham.

**TO BE SOLD, very cheap, BISHOP COLENSO'S AUTOGRAPH.—Address S. MEARS, THOMAS SNAPE & CO., 10, Blackstock-street, Liverpool.**

**OL PAINTINGS by ARTISTS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN SCHOOL, selected with great care from the Studios both at Home and Abroad, to be sold at VIEWS at T. M'LEAN'S NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission by presentation of address card.**

**SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.**  
MARSHALL'S CHARITY, SOUTHWAKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held at No. 9, King-street, Southwark, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of MAY, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, with a view to the Selection of an Exhibitioner for a Scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum, for a period of four years, in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, pursuant to the Trusts of the Will of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, deceased, and the provisions of "Marshall's Charity Act 1856." And Notice is hereby given, that the parties eligible for such Exhibition, and in the following order of priority, that is to say:

1. Children who are natives of the Old Borough of Southwark, or of the New, or of either of the Liberties of the same, and who shall be attending the Grammar School of St. Saviour, in the Borough of Southwark.

2. All native of the said Old Borough, Parish, or Liberty, educated at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave, and St. John, in the Borough of Southwark.

3. Natives of the said Borough, Parish or Liberty, wheresoever educated, not being less than sixteen, or more than nineteen years of age, at the time of such competition.

4. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Saviour, in the Borough of Southwark.

5. Scholars attending the said Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, wheresoever born.

No Scholar of the two first-mentioned classes will be considered eligible to compete at the ensuing Examination, unless at the time of such competition he shall have entered upon his half-year of his attendance at the Grammar School of St. Saviour, or at the Free Grammar School of St. Olave and St. John, Southwark, as the case may be.

Every person desirous of becoming a Candidate for the above Scholarship, must apply to the Office of the said 5th day of May, to leave at, or send by post to, the Office of the Trustees of the above Charity, at No. 9, King-street, Southwark, a notice in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the said Charity, stating his name and age, and in what borough, parish or place he is educated, and the name and address of his education, and every Candidate who shall omit to give such notice will be considered ineligible to compete at the ensuing Examination.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1869.

FERNAND GRUT.

Clerk to the Trustees of the Charity of John Marshall, deceased, 9, King-street, Southwark.

**SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.**  
MARSHALL'S CHARITY, SOUTHWAKE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION will be held in the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of STAMFORD, in the County of Lincoln, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of MAY, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, with a view to the Selection of a Candidate for a Scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum, for a period of four years, in either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, pursuant to the Will of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, deceased, and the provisions of "Marshall's Charity Act 1856." And notice is hereby given, that the parties eligible for such Exhibition, and in the following order of priority, that is to say:

1. Children who are natives of Stamford, and who shall be attending the Grammar School at Stamford, in the County of Lincoln.

2. Scholars attending the said Grammar School, wheresoever born.

No Scholar will be considered eligible to compete at the ensuing Examination, unless at the time of such competition he shall have entered upon his half-year of his attendance at the aforementioned Grammar School at Stamford.

The Parents and Guardians of any Scholar who desires to become a Candidate for the above Scholarship will be required to sign a paper, to be signed before the Clerk of the said Charity, at No. 9, King-street, Southwark, in writing, addressed to the Clerk of the said Charity, stating his name and age, and of what borough, parish or place he is a native, and the place of his education; and every Candidate who shall omit to give such notice will be considered ineligible to compete at the ensuing Examination.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1869.

FERNAND GRUT.

Clerk to the Trustees of the Charity of John Marshall, deceased, 9, King-street, Southwark.

## BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

President—Rev. JOSEPH FENN.

Vice-President—Major-General G. J. JAMESON.

Principal—The Rev. J. KEMPTHORNE, M.A., late Fellow of

Trinity College, Cambridge.

Vice Principal and Mathematical Master—Rev. W. H. DREW,

M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.

Assistant-Masters—Mr. G. H. Pember, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; Mr. Alfred Tucker, Magdalene College, Cambridge; Mr. C. Dalton, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Mr. R. V. F. Davies, B.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; Mr. E. E. Sutton, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. John Auld.

## Special Department.

Head Master—Rev. J. Morgan, LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin.

Instructor in Physical Science, Chemistry, Fortification, &amp;c.—Rev. H. T. B. M., Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. C. P. Milner, B.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Sanskrit and Arabic.—The Rev. George Small, M.A., Edinburgh.

French Masters—Mr. E. Suer, Mr. F. Olander, B.D.

German Master—Mr. F. Olander, B.D.

Drawing Master—Mr. W. W. Wolffram.

Exhibitions of 50l. each, tenable for three years, are awarded every year to pupils proceeding to the Universities.

Classical and Mathematical Scholarships of 10l. are also awarded every year.

The next Term commences on the 29th of April.

Particulars may be obtained from the Head Master, Boarding-House, &amp;c., may be obtained on application to the Principal, or by letter to the Secretary, I. E. Panter, Esq., addressed Proprietary School, Blackheath, London, S.E.

## ETCHINGS

By ALPHONSE LEGROS.

## TEN ORIGINAL ETCHINGS, by the above

Artist, will be published shortly by HOLLOWAY &amp; Son, Bedford-street, W.C. They impressions are mounted, and the Plates destroyed. The whole are handsomely mounted with cut-out Mounts, and contained in a half-toon Portfolio, with cloth sides and flaps, price 10s. 10s.

## LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's-square, London.—Founded in 1841.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

President—THE EARL OF CLARENCE.

The following are the terms of admission to this Library, which contains 35,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various Languages. Subscription, 30s. per year, or £1., with Entrance fee of 6s.; Life Membership, 200s. Fifteen Members are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town Members. Reading-room open from Ten to Six.

Prospectus on application. CATALOGUE (New Edition), price 1s.; to Members, 10s. 6d.

ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

## THE UNITED LIBRARIES, 307, Regent-street, W.—Subscriptions from One Guinea upwards, according to the supply required. All the best New Books English and French, immediately on publication. Premiums, with List of New Publications, gratis and post free. — "A Clearance Catalogue of Surplus Books offered for Sale at greatly reduced prices may also be had, free on application—BOOTH'S, CHURTON'S, and SAWNDERS &amp; ORLEY'S United Libraries, 307, Regent-street, near the Polytechnic.

## LONGINUS on the SUBLIME. Translated by THOMAS R. R. STEBBING, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford.

Shrimpton, Oxford.—Price 5s.

## DARWINISM: a Lecture. By THOMAS R. R. STEBBING, M.A.

Simpkin, Marshall &amp; Co.—Price 6d.

## J. RUSSELL SMITH'S CATALOGUE

[No. 102] of SECOND-HAND BOOKS IS NOW READY;

sent on receipt of a postage label—36, Soho-square, London.

## PENNANT'S LONDON, Second Edition,

1791, most carefully mounted in 4 thick volumes, elephant folio, bound in russia, fine condition; to which are added two vols. of "One Thousand Fortified Villages, &amp;c." with 1000 Plans of Towns and the like; Plans of Old Walls and Bridges, Coats of Arms of the London Companies, coloured Plans for the Rebuilding of London, &amp;c.—For Price, apply to W. &amp; E. PICKERING, Ancient and Modern Booksellers, Bath.

## CHEAP SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

GRATIS, G. FINDLEY'S CATALOGUE, No. 14.

89, HIGH-STREET, LEICESTER.

## NEW SILKWORMS.—Eggs of B. Yama

Mal., Japan, April 1867, in May; both

gravid, &amp;c.—B. George N., America, feeding on apple, plum,

&amp;c.; Cynthis, on ailanthus-tree; both in June. Pamphlets on Yama Mal and Pernyi.—Apply to Dr. WALLACE, Colchester.

## AUTOGRAPH LETTERS and HISTORICAL

DOCUMENTS.—The Largest Collection ON SALE in the

Kingdom, at WALLER'S BOOK and AUTOGRAPH DEPOT, 28, Fleet-street, E.C. (all alphabetically arranged and priced). Collectors are invited to inspect the Stock.

\* Autographs purchased.

## WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

An immediate Answer to the Inquiry, and a SPECIMEN

BOOK of TIPS, with information for Authors, may be obtained

on application to R. BARRETT &amp; SONS, 13, Mark-lane, London.

## MAYALL'S PORTRAITS, all sizes, from the

Life-size to the Locket Miniature, taken daily, 294,

REGENT-STREET, London, and 91, KING'S-ROAD, Brighton.

Charges moderate.

Now ready, price 8s. cloth,

## THE POEMS of LUDWIG UHLAND,

translated by WILLIAM COLLETT SANDARS; with a

Biographical Sketch of the Poet.

Subscribers' Copies on toned paper may still be had,

price 6s. ed.

William Ridgway, 169, Piccadilly, W.; and all Booksellers.

## 32, CHABING CROSS, S.W., LONDON.

## R. J. BUSH,

Having purchased, under favourable circumstances, the following BEAUTIFUL BOOKS, now offers them for Sale at the very Low Prices affixed.

Published Price.	Reduced Price.	S. a. d.
4. s. d.		
5 0 0 DANTE.— <i>L'Enfer de Dante Alighieri, avec les Dessins de Gustave Doré. Text Italian and French, 1 vol. folio, with 75 Full-page Illustrations, bound in red cloth</i> .. Paris, 1863	3 10 0	
DANTE'S INFERNO, Illustrated with 75 Full-page Illustrations by Gustave Doré, the English Translation by Cary, 1 vol. crown folio, elegantly bound in full morocco, extra, handsome gilt hand-tooled sides and gilt edges ..	1866	3 18 0
2 10 0 Or in cloth .. .. ..	1 10 0	
5 0 0 DANTE.— <i>IL PURGATORIO, IL PARADISO, coll. Figure di Gustave Doré, with 60 Full-page Illustrations, 1 vol. large folio, bound in red cloth</i> ..	1863	3 10 0
* * The first edition, original impressions.		
THE SAME, handsomely bound in red calf extra, brilliantly gilt hand-tooled sides, red edges ..	1863	5 0 0
2 10 0 DANTE.— <i>PURGATORY and PARADISE, English Text translated by Cary, with 60 Full-page Illustrations by Gustave Doré, 1 vol. crown folio, bound in red cloth</i> ..	1863	1 16 0
THE SAME, handsomely bound in full morocco super-extra, brilliant gilt hand-tooled sides and gilt edges ..	Ibid	3 18 0
10 0 0 FONTAINE (LA). <i>Fables de, avec les Dessins de Gustave Doré, beautifully printed on paper, with red leather round the page, Illustrations with Full-page and numerous small Engravings, with a Portrait, 2 vols. crown folio, bound in red cloth</i> .. Paris, 1867	7 0 0	
* * The first edition, original impressions.		
THE SAME, in 1 vol. smaller paper, handsomely bound in full morocco extra, gilt edges ..	1868	1 2 6
THE SAME, handsomely bound in white calf super-extra, gilt sides and edges ..	1818	1 18 0
THE SAME, elegantly bound in morocco, handsomely bound sides and gilt edges ..	1866	2 8 0
10 0 0 FONTAINE (LA). <i>FABLES, in English Verse, translated by Walter Thornbury, and Illustrated by Gustave Doré, in 1 handsome 4to. vol. cloth extra, gilt edges</i> ..	1868	7 0 0
THE SAME, elegantly bound in full morocco, handsomely bound sides and gilt edges ..	Ibid	2 14 0
1 16 0 Or in cloth .. .. ..	1 7 0	
1 10 0 FONTAINE'S (LA) FABLES, in English Verse, translated by Walter Thornbury, and Illustrated by Gustave Doré, in 1 handsome 4to. vol. cloth extra, gilt edges ..	1868	1 2 6
THE SAME, elegantly bound in full morocco bound in full morocco, handsomely bound sides and gilt edges ..	1868	1 14 0
THE SAME, elegantly bound in full calf, super-extra, gilt edges ..	1866	1 18 0
15 0 0 HOLY BIBLE (The), with the Apocrypha, beautifully printed in large clear type, on the finest paper, and Illustrated with 229 Full-page Plates by Gustave Doré, 1 vol. folio, elegantly bound in red morocco extra, gilt edges ..	1867	10 0 0
THE SAME, in 1 vol. smaller paper, handsomely bound in full morocco extra, gilt edges ..	1868	1 19 0
THE SAME, bound in full morocco elegant, gilt edges ..	Ibid	2 14 0
1 16 0 Or in cloth .. .. ..	1 7 0	
1 10 0 FONTAINE'S (LA) FABLES, in English Verse, translated by Walter Thornbury, and Illustrated by Gustave Doré, in 1 handsome 4to. vol. cloth extra, gilt edges ..	1868	1 2 6
THE SAME, elegantly bound in full morocco bound in full morocco, handsomely bound sides and gilt edges ..	1868	1 14 0
THE SAME, elegantly bound in full calf, super-extra, gilt edges ..	1866	1 18 0
15 0 0 HOLY BIBLE (The), with the Apocrypha, beautifully printed in large clear type, on the finest paper, and Illustrated with 229 Full-page Plates by Gustave Doré, 1 vol. folio, elegantly bound in red morocco extra, gilt edges ..	1867	10 0 0
THE SAME, elegantly bound in full morocco antique gilt, tooled sides, and edges gilt in the round ..	1867	9 0 0
13 0 0 THE SAME, in full morocco, blind tooled, bevelled boards, gilt edges ..	1867	8 0 0
10 0 0 LA SAINTE BIBLE. Traduction Nouvelle, par M. J. B. Basset et P. Janvier. Dessins de Gustave Doré. Ornamentation du Texte par H. Giacomini, 2 vols. large folio, with 290 Full-page Illustrations, bound in French cloth gilt ..	1866	6 15 0
5 0 0 MILTON'S (JOHN) PARADISE LOST, Illustrated with 50 Full-page Engravings by Gustave Doré, with Notes and a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Robert Vaughan, folio, cloth gilt ..	1867	3 5 0
MILTON.—The same Edition, very elegantly bound in red morocco, the sides richly gilt and with edge gilt in the round ..	1867	5 10 0
MILTON.—Another Copy, handsomely bound in red morocco, the sides richly gilt and with blue morocco, gilt edges, bevelled boards ..	1867	6 10 0
10 10 0 TENNYSON'S (ALFRED) VIVIAN and GUI-NEVERE, in 1 vol. large folio, illustrated with 18 original Photographs from the Drawings of Gustave Doré, handsomely bound in full red morocco, the sides richly gilt and with edge gilt in the round ..	1868	7 0 0
TENNYSON'S (ALFRED) ENID, the Text in Folio Portfolio, with 9 original Photographs from the Drawings of Gustave Doré ..	1868	4 0 0
4 4 0 TENNYSON'S (ALFRED) ENID, with 9 Steel Engravings by Gustave Doré, superbly bound in full red morocco, handsomely bound, and inlaid with blue morocco, gilt edges, bevelled boards ..	1868	3 0 0
6 6 0 THE SAME, in a cloth Portfolio ..	1868	4 0 0
3 3 0 TENNYSON'S (ALFRED) ENID, the Text in Folio Portfolio, with 9 original Photographs from the Drawings of Gustave Doré ..	1868	2 0 0
7 7 0 TENNYSON'S (ALFRED) ENID, with 9 Steel Engravings by Gustave Doré, superbly bound in full red morocco, handsomely bound, and inlaid with blue morocco, gilt edges in the round ..	1868	3 0 0

## Sales by Auction

*Water-Colour Drawings, the Property of a Trust Estate.*

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on THURSDAY, April 29, at 1 o'clock precisely, a very Choice COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, the property of a Trust Estate; comprising five exquisite works of P. F. Poole, R.A., two fine works of D. Roberts, R.A., four beautiful engraved water-colours, and three drawings by T. Stothard, R.A., four by W. Hunt, nineteen by R. P. Bonington, eight by G. Catteau—

and capital examples of

Austin Cox Hills Sharpe

Barrett De la Motte Holland Stanley

Bonamy Evans Marshall Stephanoff

Brooks Decamps Martin Tayler

Chalon Glover Müller Toyer

Coope Hagedorn Newfield Varley

Corbould Hardwicke Pickering Williams

Corboux Harlowe Pickeringhill Westall

Cotman Heaphy Roqueplan Wright

May be viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Twenty-eight Works of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., the Property of a Trust Estate.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, April 21, at 1 o'clock precisely, TWENTY-EIGHT WORKS of J. M. W. TURNER, R.A., the property of a Trust Estate; comprising Seven of the exquisite Drawings engraved as illustrations to Sir W. Scott's "Waverley," "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "Peveril of the Peak," "Marmion," &c., and Six of the Drawings engraved in Hawkes' "Italy"; viz. Rome from the Monte Mario, The Forum Romanum, The Roman Forum from the Tower of the Capitol, The Tomb of Cecilia Metella, Florence, Firenze, and Florence from the Ponte alla Carraia; also Folkestone, Dover, and Hastings; and Works by Whistler and Aldborough, engraved for the same series, but not published—Warworth Castle, Sunset—A View in Yorkshire—a Harbour-Scene—The Val d'Aosta—The Rhone at Geneva—and eight others. May be publicly viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Modern Pictures of the Highest Class, a well-known Collector, deceased.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 1 o'clock precisely, a small COLLECTION of MODERN PICTURES of the highest class, the property of a well-known Collector, deceased, including important works of T. S. Cooper, W. W. Anderson, J. E. Miller, R. W. Earl, T. Faed, R.A., R. Lee, R.A., P. F. Poole, R.A., P. Pickering, R.A., D. Roberts, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Webster, R.A., R. Ansdell, A.R.A., P. Pettie, A.R.A., W. Q. Orchart, A.R.A., and A. Arnal, Broughton, Frere, Hardy, Hunt, Linnell, O'Neil, Prove, Stone.

May be viewed three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

Modern Pictures, the Property of a Gentleman, deceased.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on SATURDAY, May 1, at 1 o'clock precisely, a small COLLECTION of MODERN PICTURES, the property of a Gentleman, deceased, including important works of T. S. Cooper, W. W. Anderson, J. E. Miller, R.A., P. Pickering, R.A., D. Roberts, R.A., C. Stanfield, R.A., T. Webster, R.A., R. Ansdell, A.R.A., P. Pettie, A.R.A., W. Q. Orchart, A.R.A., and A. Arnal, Broughton, Frere, Hardy, Hunt, Linnell, O'Neil, Prove, Stone.

May be viewed three days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Collection of Old Wedgwood Ware of T. O. BARLOW, Esq.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on TUESDAY, May 2, at 1 o'clock precisely, the very Choice COLLECTION of OLD WEDGWOOD WARE of THOMAS OLDHAM BARLOW, Esq.; comprising upwards of 400 examples of the famous, much-valued, and peculiar Ware, and including all the known varieties of form and colour, many of which are engraved in Miss Meteyard's "Life of Wedgwood."

May be viewed Friday, Saturday and Monday preceding, and Catalogues had.

Sale at AMSTERDAM, May 21.

M. FREDERIK MULLER, at AMSTERDAM, will SELL by AUCTION, May 21, and following days, a Valuable Collection of BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, in all classes of Literature, including a Choice Collection of Books, Manuscripts, Portraits, Prints and Maps, relating to the History of New Netherland and Brazil.

Catalogues may be had at Messrs. T. &amp; W. Boone, New Bond-street; and Mr. D. Nutt, 270, Strand, London.

Valuable Book-Sale.—The Valuable and Interesting Library of the late J. HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A., containing Books of General Literature, but especially rich in those of Antiquarian Research, the result of Mr. Harland's well-known literary labour in the elucidation of Lancashire History and Customs. The Library contains most valuable works on this subject, and is also enriched with numerous Manuscript Additions, which render the whole unique and valuable. There is, also, probably the Largest Collection ever made of Shorthand Works and Manuscript, both Ancient and Modern.

M. MARSHALL respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions from the Representatives of the late J. HARLAND, Esq., F.S.A., to conduct the Sale of his Library of Lancashire History and Customs, and other works connected with Manchester and neighbourhood. Anti-Quarantine Society of Lancashire Society.

W. H. MORRIS, Esq., will conduct the Sale of the Works of Whitaker.

Robert's Sketches of the Holy Land—Pynme Lake Scenery—Akermans, Humphreys and Ruding on Coins—Culitt's Abbays of

Yorkshire, and other works connected with Manchester and neighbourhood.

England and Wales—Anti-Quarantine Society of Lancashire Society.

W. H. MORRIS, Esq., will conduct the Sale of the Works of Glosseman, 7 vols.—Set of Large Folios on Public Records, printed for the Government—Unique and Large Collection of Works on Shorthand, and many rare and valuable works.

Catalogues, price 6d., may now be had from the Auctioneer.

7. J. H. MORRIS, Esq., will conduct the Sale of the Works of

the Royal Exchange, Manchester, or at the Sale-Rooms, on the 10th of May, when the property will be on view.—Sale—£22-n

mance each day at 11 o'clock.

**Sales by Auction***Valuable British Bird Skins and Eggs.*

**M**R. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION at his Great Room, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY April 27, at half-past 12 precisely, the well-known COLLECTION OF BRITISH BIRD SKINS AND EGGS, formed by the late N. BROUGHTON, Esq., of Coventry, in which may be found among other valuable specimens both the skins and Egg of the Great Auk, all in the finest preservation, and a large number of the Birds British killed.

On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had one week previous to the Sale.

*Miscellaneous Books, Valuable Ecclesiastical and Civil Law Books, &c.—Four Days' Sale.*

**M**ESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms, 18, Chancery-lane, W.C., on TUESDAY April 27, and three following days at o'clock, a COLLECTION OF BOOKS in General Literature, as well as the Valuable Ecclesiastical and Civil Law Books of an Eminent Solicitor, deceased, from the West of England; comprising Robert's *Holy Bible*, 6 vols., complete; *Apostolical Opera*, 3 vols.; *Calvin's Opera*, 9 vols.; *Wilkins' Concilia Britanniae*, 4 vols.; *Decisions S. Rotulae*, 24 vols.; *Tractatus Universi Juris*, 22 vols.; *Gibson's Codex*, 2 vols.; *Rymers Fœdera*, 20 vols.; *The Year Books*, 11 vols.; *Bractor de Legibus Graecorum et Romanorum*, 2 vols.; *Antiquities of France*, 2 vols.; *Verbaux de 16 vols.*; *Manton's Works*, 5 vols.; *Gill's Bible*, 9 vols.; *Westenii Novum Testamentum Graecum*, 2 vols.; *Knight's English Cyclopaedia*, 2 vols.; *Somer's Tracts*, 16 vols.; *Fleur d'Armement Historique Ecclésiastique*, 59 vols.; *Ferrars' Prompt-Bibliotheca*, 8 vols.; *Archbishop's Works*, 13 vols.; *Ecclesiasticum*, 13 vols.; *Dodgley's Annual Register*, 93 vols.; *Blackwood's Magazine*, 61 vols.; *Alison's Europe*, 1815 to 1826, 9 vols.; *Macaulay's History of England*, 12 vols.; *Ireland's History of Kent*, 4 vols.; *Charnier's Imperial Biblical Dictionary*, 12 vols.; *Evans' Festus Paganus*, 2 vols.; *Books*, 35 vols., and parts—*Bp. Percy's Folio Manuscripts*, 4 vols. and 3 parts—*Ritson's Works*, 8 vols.—*Jeremy Taylor's Works*, 15 vols.—*Lardner's Works*, 10 vols.—*Bp. Hall's Works*, 10 vols.—*St. John's Law LIBRARY* of a Solicitor, deceased, from Manchester, containing the Modern Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer Reports, Statutes at Large, and Useful Practical Works.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

*Pall Mall.—The Remaining Valuable Pictures of THOMAS TODD, Esq., of Mary Cutler House, Aberdeenshire, and late of Liverpool.*

**M**ESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce for SALE BY AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, the REMAINING PICTURES of the Important Collection formed by that liberal Patron of Art, THOMAS TODD, Esq., deceased; including a magnificent Landscape by Gainsborough, exhibited at the Manchester Art Fair; a Drawing by Scouler, the well-known Painter of Epsom; The Village Bridal, a chef-d'œuvre of M. Anthony—Twickenham Meadows, by Hodman—also a Fair by Guardi, and other examples of the Old Masters.

On view on Monday and Tuesday next.

*Pall Mall.—The Works of the late ABRAHAM COOPER, R.A., deceased, and Contents of the Studio.*

**M**ESSRS. FOSTER respectfully announce for SALE BY AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 28th instant, at 1 precisely, by direction of the Administrator, the WORKS of the late ABRAHAM COOPER, R.A., including about twenty choice Finished Pictures, mostly exhibited at the Royal Academy; also, a number of Sketches and Drawings, some Armour, Costumes, Books of Prints, &c.

On view on Monday and Tuesday next.

*Music and Instruments.—April Sale.*

**M**ESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Lecester-square, W.C., on SATURDAY April 28, and four following days (Sunday excepted), a COLLECTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS, including the Library of L. P. WILSON, Esq., deceased, of King's Arms-yard and Wigmore-street; comprising a large Selection of Musical Works in all Classes of Literature—Canden's *Harmonie*, 16 vols.; *Beethove's Opere*, 2 vols.; *Valpy's Delphin Classico*, 151 vols.; *Collins's Peacock*, by Brydges, 9 vols.—*British Essays*, 45 vols.—*Philosophical Transactions*, 18 vols.—*Strutt's Royal Antiquities*, Sports and Pastimes, &c.—*Plot's Oxfordshire*—*Weever's Funeral Monuments*—Publications of the Camden, Irish Archaeological, and Early English Text Societies, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two shillings.

*Library of L. P. WILSON, Esq., deceased.*

**M**ESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION at their House, 47, Lecester-square, W.C. (west side), on THURSDAY April 26, and four following days (Sunday excepted), a COLLECTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS, including the Library of L. P. WILSON, Esq., deceased, of King's Arms-yard and Wigmore-street; comprising a large Selection of Musical Works in all Classes of Literature—Canden's *Harmonie*, 16 vols.; *Beethove's Opere*, 2 vols.; *Valpy's Delphin Classico*, 151 vols.; *Collins's Peacock*, by Brydges, 9 vols.—*British Essays*, 45 vols.—*Philosophical Transactions*, 18 vols.—*Strutt's Royal Antiquities*, Sports and Pastimes, &c.—*Plot's Oxfordshire*—*Weever's Funeral Monuments*—Publications of the Camden, Irish Archaeological, and Early English Text Societies, &c.

Catalogues on receipt of two shillings.

**D**E BENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 per Cent.—CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £250,000.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures on the following terms, viz.:—For one year, 5 per cent.; for two years, at 5½; and for six years and upwards, at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly by cheque, or by coupons attached to the bonds, as may be desired.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

*COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.*

**T**HE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to effect Investments or Mortgages, in Ceylon, and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee, as may be desired.

For further particulars application to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 264, APRIL, is just published.***Contents.*

- I. CONFUCIUS.
- II. EDIBLE FUNGI.
- III. THE COMPETITIVE INDUSTRY OF NATIONS.
- IV. MEMOIR OF MADAME DE LAFAYETTE.
- V. THE SETTLEMENT OF ULSTER.
- VI. DILKE'S GREATER BRITAIN.
- VII. MATTHEW ARNOLD'S CRITICAL WRITINGS.
- VIII. AMERICAN FINANCE.
- IX. LONGMAN'S EDWARD III.
- X. CAMPBELL'S LIVES OF LYNDHURST AND BROUGHAM.

London: Longmans & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 252, is published THIS DAY.***Contents.*

- I. RASSAM'S ABYSSINIA.
- II. MODERN ENGLISH POETS.
- III. GEOLOGICAL CLIMATES AND ORIGIN OF SPECIES.
- IV. COST OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.
- V. DANTE.
- VI. FEMALE EDUCATION.
- VII. TRAVELS IN GREECE.
- VIII. RELIGIOUS WARS IN FRANCE.
- IX. AIMS OF MODERN MEDICINE.
- X. IRISH CHURCH BILL.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

**THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, No. 113, for MAY, will be published on Thursday, the 29th instant, price One Shilling, with Two Illustrations.**

Smith, Elder & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.

**PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE,** In THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE, Monthly. Smith, Elder & Co. 15, Waterloo-place.**THE ART - JOURNAL.** Published Monthly, price 2s. 6d.*Contents of the MAY Number.**LINÉ ENGRAVINGS.*

1. THE BUTT-SHOOTING A CHERRY, after W. Mulready, R.A.
2. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM'S MONUMENT, after M. L. Watson.
3. THE PERIL OF THE QUEEN—HENRIETTA MARIA, after W. F. Yeames, A.R.A.

*LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS.**A DISCOURSE ON ANCIENT JEWELRY.**THE MUSE OF CORTONA.*

BRITISH ARTISTS: their Style and Character.—William Douglas, R.S.A. Illustrated.

PICTURE-GALLERIES OF ITALY. Part V. Florence—The Pitti Palace. Illustrated.

THE BELLEEK POTTERY. Illustrated.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

With numerous other Papers on Current Art-Topics.  
London: Virtue & Co. Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row.

**COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.** Edited by WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.*Contents for MAY. No. DLXXXI.**HILARY ST. IVES.*

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

*Book II. MYRTILLA.*

Chapter I. A Lecture from Grandpa—II. In the Summer-House—III. Mrs. Radcliffe gives Hilary advice—IV. The Scheme frustrated.—V. Contrary to Expectation, Sir Charles is accepted.—VI. Hilary leaves Hazlemere.—VII. Boxgrove.

*II. THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.*

III. On the ADVANTAGES of an ILL TEMPER. By Pile-Méle.

IV. THE LITTLE CHURCHYARD in the CITY. By Nicholas Michael.

V. LORD BYRON. Some Recollections connected with his Name.

VI. HER WINNING WAYS: a Novel. Chaps. 21 and 22.

VII. OUR LIFE IN JAPAN.

VIII. A SPRING in ROME and SOUTHERN ITALY. Part V.

IX. WHICH SHALL IT BE?

X. THE LILY-BRIDE.

XI. THE RUINED CITIES of ZULU LAND.

XII. BLACKLOCK FOREST.

XIII. Sir JAMES EMERSON TENNENT. Letter to the Editor from Mr. Cyrus Redding.

London: Chapman & Hall, 106, Piccadilly.

Ready on Wednesday next.

**THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE, For MAY.**

1. RED AS A ROSE IS SHE. By the Author of "Cometh up as a Flower."

2. THE POETRY of the PERIOD—MR. TENNYSON.

3. MDLLE. EUPHROSINE'S THURSDAYS. By the Author of "Kitty."

4. LOVE'S FITS and FEVERS.

5. WHY I AM A BACHELOR.

6. ADVENTURES in the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.

7. CUPID'S GAZETTE.

8. SUSAN FIELDING. (Continuation.) By the Author of "Ardie Lovell," "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," &c.

Richard Bentley, 8, New Burlington-street.

**JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.**

No. LXXV. for APRIL, price 2s. 6d.

*Contents.*

Mr. JOHN COLES—On Railway Debenture Stock considered as a Security for the Investment of the Funds of a Life Assurance Society.

Mr. SAMUEL BROWN'S Extracts from Opening Address to Section F. (Economic Science and Statistics), of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at the Thirty-eighth Meeting, at Norwich, August 1868.

Government of India.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Insurance Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, January 1, 1868. Part II. Life and Accident Insurance.

Report of Foreign Intelligence:—On the Condition and Progress of the German Life Assurance Offices in the Year 1867.

Bonus Reports.

Correspondence.

London: Charles & Edwin Layton, 150, Fleet-street; Depot for Books on Assurance—Life, Fife, and Marine.

Now published, price 4s.; by post, 4d. extra.

**THE TRANSACTIONS of the GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of GLASGOW, Vol. III. Part I., containing Paper by Sir William Thomson on GEOLOGICAL TIME.**

Also Papers by Archibald Geikie, Edward Hull, Messrs. Crozey and Robertson, James Geikie and others.

Glasgow: Aird & Coghill, 23, Argyle-street.

Now ready, price 6d.

**BOW BELLS MAGAZINE, for MAY, illustrated by Huard, Gilbert, Claxton, Standfast, Prior, &c. contents:—**

1. THE MOORLAND TOWER. By Mrs. Crow.

2. LOVE and LIBERTY. By Alexandre Dumas.

3. ELECTRA. By E. O. Malen.

4. A TALE of the BYGONE. By G. M. Fenn.

5. ROSA'S EXPERIENCE. By Francis F. Broderip.

6. THE HAWKING PARTY. By G. R. Robertson.

7. LIFE of LADY JANE GREY. By W. Sandiford.

8. MUSIC, by Stephen Glover and Franz Phirbert.

9. MEMOIRS of SHAKESPEARE, and Fine Art Engravings.

10. POETRY—ADVENTURES—ESSAYS.

11. LADIES' PAGES—Needle-work Patterns, by Madame Élise.

12. Coloured Steel Plate of PARIS FASHIONS, &c. &c.

\* \* \* "Bow Bells" is the best Family Magazine in England.

London: John Dicks, 313, Strand; and all Booksellers.

**LONDON ARCHITECTURE.—THE BUILDER** of this week, 4s., or by Post, contains View of New Buildings in May, Descriptions of Sections, and Plan of Holborn Viaduct, with descriptive particulars—Compensation for Houses and Land—Rotherham Hospital Competition—Water Analysts—The Status of the Architectural Profession and other Papers.—1, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.; and all Newsagents.

In 8vo. with Coloured Diagrams, price 3s. 6d.

**SOUND and COLOUR; their Relations, Analogies, and Harmonies.** By JOHN DENIS MACDONALD, M.D. F.R.S., Staff-Surgeon R.N.

London: Longmans & Co. Gosport: Groves.

Now ready, in royal 8vo. price 5s. with 47 Illustrations, THE EXTRAVAGANT USE of FUEL in COOKING OPERATIONS; with an Account of Benjamin Count of Rumford and his Economical System, and numerous Illustrations intended for Domestic Use. By FREDERICK EDWARDS, jun.

"This is an exceedingly useful treatise on an important domestic subject."—"Army and Navy Gazette."

"A really valuable and most suggestive work."

Press and St. James's Chronicle.

By the same Author,

**THE VENTILATION of DWELLING-HOUSES, and the Utilization of Waste Heat from Open Fireplaces.** In royal 8vo. with 107 Illustrations, price 10s. 6d.
**SMOKY CHIMNEYS; their Cure and Prevention.** Fifth Edition, revised, in royal 8vo. with 40 Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

\* \* \* The publication of the Third and Enlarged Edition of Mr. Edwards' "Domestic Fireplaces" is postponed till the Autumn.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

Just published, in 8vo. price 5s. cloth.

**POEMS. By J. B. SELKIRK.**

"Mr. Selkirk's poems are characterized by many specimens of poetical skill. A number of them give strong feelings of tenderness and sweetness which make them very pleasant to read.... Can express himself on the subject of love with something like the voice of passion."

London Review.

"Highly poetical and imaginative; finished with great care, and composed in a rich, ornate diction.... New posts of the present day could excel such verses as those on the 'Campagne and Bells of Florence.'"

Edinburgh Review.

"Very sweet and melodious, and richly dyed with the colours which only a teeming imagination could command."

Scotsman.

"We do not know who Mr. Selkirk is, but we hope he is a Scotchman, for the poems are good."—Daily Review.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.

**T**HE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to effect Investments or Mortgages, in Ceylon, and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee, as may be desired.

For further particulars application to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.

**T**HE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to effect Investments or Mortgages, in Ceylon, and Mauritius, with or without their guarantee, as may be desired.

For further particulars application to be made at the Office of the Company, Palmerston-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.

By order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

## FREDERICK WARNE &amp; CO., PUBLISHERS.

## STANDARD WORKS.

	s. d.
TOWNSEND'S MANUAL of DATES, with upwards of 11,000 Alphabetical Articles. Large crown Svo. 1,100 pp.	16 0

HALF-HOURS with the BEST AUTHORS. Library Edition, 4 vols. crown Svo.	21 0
---	------

HALF-HOURS with the BEST AUTHORS. People's Edition, 2 vols. demy Svo.	10 0
---	------

HALF-HOURS of ENGLISH HISTORY. Demy Svo.	5 0
--	-----

## The Elder Disraeli's Works.

CURIOSITIES of LITERATURE. Revised and Edited by his Son, the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M.P. 3 vols. crown Svo.	12 0
---	------

AMENITIES of LITERATURE. Crown Svo.	5 0
-------------------------------------	-----

CALAMITIES and QUARRELS of AUTHORS. Crown Svo.	4 0
--	-----

LITERARY CHARACTERS of MEN of GENIUS. Crown Svo.	4 0
--	-----

NOVELS and TALES of the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M.P. 5 vols. thick cap.	12 6
---	------

The DISRAELI EDITION. 5 vols. crown Svo.	21 0
--	------

CARPENTER'S POPULAR READINGS in PROSE and VERSE. 5 vols. crown Svo.	20 0
---	------

BRITISH RURAL SPORTS. By STONEHenge. Large crown Svo.	15 0
---	------

DOMESTIC MEDICINE and SURGERY. By Dr. G. H. WALSH. Fcap. Svo.	10 6
---	------

FARMER'S CALENDAR. By J. CHALMERS MORTON. Demy Svo.	12 6
---	------

STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. By Dr. NUTTALL. Crown Svo.	5 0
---	-----

MODEL COOKERY and HOUSEKEEPING BOOK. Large crown Svo. 736 pp.	7 6
---	-----

PERCY ANECDOTES. By REUBEN and SHOLTO PERCY. 2 vols. crown Svo.	7 0
---	-----

GAME BIRDS and WILD FOWL of SWEDEN and NORWAY. Super-royal Svo.	25 0
---	------

EWALD'S LAST CENTURY of UNIVERSAL HISTORY. Large crown Svo.	6 0
---	-----

CARPENTER'S PUBLIC SCHOOL SPEAKER and READER. Crown Svo.	5 0
--	-----

EWALD'S REFERENCE BOOK of ENGLISH HISTORY. Crown Svo.	3 6
---	-----

FONBLANQUE'S HOW WE ARE GOVERNED; or, the Crown, the Senate, and the Bench. Crown Svo.	2 6
--	-----

GLEANINGS from FRENCH GARDENS. By W. ROBINSON, F.L.S. Crown Svo.	6 0
--	-----

## NEW BOOKS FOR YOUNG LADIES.

In crown Svo. price Five Shillings each, with Original Illustrations.

## ON THE EDGE OF THE STORM.

By THE AUTHOR OF

'MADEMOISELLE MORI,' 'SYDONIE'S DOWRY.'

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Athenæum.

"This is a charming story. The sympathy which the author evinces towards all her personages, and the justice she does to their different modes of thought and opinion, are the main charm of the book."

Telegraph.

"It is well and picturesquely written, contains some appropriate illustrations, and makes an exceedingly welcome and proper present to anybody that has reached the novel-reading age."

Illustrated Times.

"A very graceful work, and a capital picture of French country life in strange and mournful times."

Observer.

"We can safely recommend it to our readers."

Pall Mall Gazette.

"The book is altogether a delightful one, showing great knowledge, a rare power of writing, and a far rarer artistic mastery over form and detail."

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Literary Churchman.

"Any of our readers who may wish to make a welcome present to a growing girl cannot do better than purchase 'One Year,' and read it on the way."

Nonconformist.

"It is by far the most perfect story of domestic life that we have met with this season; and we believe that this estimate of its value will be endorsed by all our young lady friends who take our advice and read it."

Illustrated Times.

"The ladies will certainly admire so graceful a story as this. The pictures will always speak up for themselves as regards their excellence."

Times.

"Remarkable for the grace of its illustrations."

Athenæum.

"The story is graceful and pleasant, ends happily, and the reader likes Ursula well enough to be glad of it."

Sunday Times.

"Many excellent engravings illustrate the volume, which is one of the pleasantest tales the season has produced."

Bell's Messenger.

"So far as literature is concerned, the book most deserving of commendation and consideration is 'One Year,' the point and purpose of which are not only unexceptionable, but full of the most genuine good taste and usefulness. It is, indeed, a book for girls."

## WARNE'S POPULAR GIFT BOOKS.

The POETS of the NINETEENTH CENTURY. With 120 Illustrations by J. Everett Millais, A.R.A., John Tenniel, F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A., John Gilbert, Harrison Weir, &c. Crown Svo. cloth

7 6

The POETICAL WORKS of LONGFELLOW. With Original Illustrations by Cooper, Small, Houghton, &c. Crown Svo.

7 6

The LEGENDARY BALLADS of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND. Edited and Compiled by JOHN S. ROBERTS. With Original full-page Engravings. Crown Svo.

7 6

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS. With numerous Notes, Original Illustrations, and Steel Portrait. Crown Svo.

7 6

DON QUIXOTE de la MANCHA: his Life and Adventures. By CERVANTES. With 100 Original Illustrations by Houghton, engraved by Dalziel. Small 4to. cloth gilt

7 6

The VICAR of WAKEFIELD. By OLIVER GOLDSMITH. With 12 large Page Illustrations, printed in Colours. Pott 4to. cloth, extra gilt, gilt edges

7 6

TWO HUNDRED HUMOROUS and GROTESQUE SKETCHES. By GUSTAVE DORE. Royal 4to. picture boards

7 6

AUNT LOUISA'S BIRTHDAY GIFT-BOOK. With 24 pages of Illustrations, printed in Colours by Kronheim. Demy 8vo. cloth gilt, new pattern

5 0

SEA FIGHTS and LAND BATTLES, from Alfred to Victoria. Compiled and Edited by Mrs. VALENTINE. With Original Illustrations. Crown Svo.

5 0

AESOP'S FABLES. With new Instructive Application, Morals, &c. By the Rev. GEORGE FYLER TOWNSEND. Crown Svo.

5 0

## WARNE'S LANSDOWNE GIFT BOOKS.

In crown Svo. and gilt edges, 3s. 6d. to 5s. each.

The BASKET of FLOWERS; or, Piety and Truth Triumphant. Twenty-four Coloured Illustrations by Edmund Evans, from Original Designs

3 6

The BOY and the CONSTELLATIONS: Fairy Legends about the Stars. By JULIA GODDARD. With Original Illustrations by Cooper, engraved by Dalziel Brothers

3 6

GEMS of NATIONAL POETRY. With Artistic Page Borders, and Seventy Choice Illustrations from Designs by Tenniel, John Gilbert, W. B. Scott, &c.

5 0

The CHILDREN of the SUN; and other Original Poems. By Mrs. C. GEMMER (Gerda Fay). With Choice Illustrations, Border Rules, &c. by Eminent Artists

3 6

The DAISY and her FRIENDS. By Mrs. F. F. BRODERIP. With Original Illustrations by Scottish Artists, engraved by Paterson

3 6

MY SUNDAY COMPANION: Hymns and Poems. Selected and Edited by Mrs. HAWTHORPE. With Choice Illustrations by Eminent Artists, engraved by Edmund Evans

3 6

## WARNE'S RECHERCHE BOOKS.

In crown Svo. price 3s. 6d. each, cloth, gilt edges.

The MILESTONES of LIFE. By the Rev. A. F. THOMSON, B.A. A Book of Thoughtful Essays for Young Men.

SWEET COUNSEL. By SARAH TYLER, Author of "Papers for Thoughtful Girls."

SONGS: SACRED and DEVOTIONAL. Selected (by permission) and Edited by J. E. CARPENTER.

GOLDEN LEAVES from AMERICAN POETS. With a Preface by the late ALEXANDER SMITH.

The LAUREL and the LYRE. A Selection of Standard Poetry. By the late ALARCUS A. WATTS.

The CHARMs of ELOCUTION. By GEORGE VASEY. With steel Portrait.

A handsome vol. 8vo. pp. 436, with numerous Engravings, cloth, 12s.

**COINS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS**, arranged and described by JOHN EVANS, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of Numismatic Society, and engraved by F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A. London : John Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

The Second Edition, 8vo. pp. 540, cloth, 15s.

**A MANUAL FOR THE GENEALOGIST, TOPOGRAPHER, ANTIQUARY, AND LEGAL PROFESSOR**; consisting of Descriptions of Public Records, Parish, and other Registers, Wills, County and Family Histories, Heraldic Collections in Public Libraries, &c. By RICHARD SILLMS, of the British Museum.

"This work will be found indispensable by those engaged in the study of Family History and Heraldry, and by the Compiler of County and Local Histories, the Antiquary and the Lawyer."

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

**PATRONYMICA BRITANNICA**: a Dictionary of Family Names. By M. A. LOWER, F.S.A. Royal 8vo. pp. 500, with Illustrations, cloth, 15s.

"This work is the result of a study of British Family Names, extending over more than twenty years." —*Preface*.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

**HISTORY OF PARISH REGISTERS** in ENGLAND, and Registers of Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, Episcopal Chapels in and about London, the Geneva Register of the Protestant Refugees, with Biographical Notes, &c. By J. SOUTHERDEN BURN. Second Edition, greatly enlarged, 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

#### THE BYE-WAYS OF LITERATURE.

Published this day, 8vo. extra cloth, 7s. 6d.

**HANDBOOK OF FICTIONAL NAMES**: being a Guide to Authors, chiefly in the Lighter Literature of the XIXth Century, who have written under Assumed Names; and to Literary Forgers, Impostors, Plagiarists, and Imitators. By OLIPHAR HAMSTED, Esq., Author of "A Notice of the Life and Works of J. M. QUARR."

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

#### PROF. STEPHENS'S GREAT WORK.

Now ready, in Two parts, folio, 1,118 pages, with many Hundreds of Engravings, some in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours, 21. 10s. each Part,

**THE OLD NORTHERN RUNIC MONUMENTS** of SCANDINAVIA and ENGLAND, now First Collected and Described by GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A., &c., Professor of English in the University of Copenhagen.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

#### MR. SAMUEL SHARPE'S NEW WORK.

This day, post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

**HISTORY OF THE HEBREW NATION** and its LITERATURE. By SAMUEL SHARPE, Author of "The History of Egypt," &c. Other Works by the same Author:

1. EGYPTIAN MYTHOLOGY AND EGYPTIAN CHRISTIANITY, with their Influence on the Opinion of Modern Christendom. Post 8vo. 100 Engravings, cloth, 5s.

2. THE EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES in the BRITISH MUSEUM DESCRIBED. Post 8vo. many Engravings, cloth, 5s.

3. THE NEW TESTAMENT. Translated from Griesbach's Text. With many Improvements, and the nearest Greek than any other. 12mo. Fifth Edition, cloth, 1s. 6d.

4. CRITICAL NOTES on the AUTHORIZED ENGLISH VERSION of the NEW TESTAMENT. 12mo. cloth, 2s. 6d.

5. THE CHRONOLOGY of the BIBLE. 12mo. cloth, 1s. 6d.

6. TEXTS from the HOLY BIBLE EXPLAINED by the HELP of ANCIENT MONUMENTS. Post 8vo. 100 Engravings, cloth, 2s. 6d.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

#### ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

**VERSIONS of the HOLY GOSPELS** in Gothic, A.D. 360; Anglo-Saxon, 900; Wyclife, 1380; and Tyndale, 1536, in parallel columns, with Preface, Notes, &c. By Rev. DR. BOSWORTH and G. WARING. 8vo. above 600 pages, cloth, 12s. 6d.

A very low price has been fixed, to ensure an extended sale among students and higher schools.

**REV. DR. BOSWORTH'S COMPENDIOUS ANGLO-SAXON and ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** 8vo. closely printed in treble columns, 12s. cloth.

**REV. W. BARNE'S ANGLO-SAXON DELECTUS**; serving as a First Class-Book to the Language. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cloth.

**E. J. VERNON'S GUIDE to ANGLO-SAXON:** A GRAMMAR founded on Task 1; with Reading-Lessons in Verse and Prose, &c. 12mo. 2s. cloth.

**BENJ. THORPE'S ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA**: a Selection in Prose and Verse from various Anglo-Saxon Authors of various Ages; with a Glossary designed chiefly as a First Book for Students. A New Edition, with Improvements. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**REV. W. BARNE'S PHILOLOGICAL GRAMMAR** founded upon English, and formed from a Comparison of more than Sixty Languages; being an Introduction to the Science of Grammar of all Languages, especially English, Latin and Greek. 8vo. 2s. cloth.

**REV. W. BARNE'S VIEW of the ROOTS and STEMS of the ENGLISH as a TEUTONIC TONGUE.** Post 8vo. 5s. cloth.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Now ready, thick vol. 8vo. pp. 716, double cols. half morocco, Roxburghe style, 12. 11s. 6d.

**A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the POPULAR, POETICAL, and DRAMATIC LITERATURE of ENGLAND previous to 1660.** By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

\* \* \* LARGE-PAPER COPIES royal 8vo. half morocco, 32. 3s.

It will be found indispensable to Book-Collectors, Public Libraries, and Booksellers. It is far in advance of anything hitherto published on Old English Literature.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

**LIBRARY of OLD AUTHORS—NEW VOLUMES.**

Now ready, in 2 vols. fcap. 8vo. 8s. ; or Large Paper, 2 vols. crown 8vo. 15s.

**HESPERIDES**; the POEMS and OTHER REMAINS of ROBERT HERRICK. Now First Collected and Edited by W. CAREW HAZLITT.

*The other Works in the LIBRARY of OLD AUTHORS are—*

1. Roger Ascham's Whole Works. Now First Collected. 4 vols. 12s.

2. John Marston's Dramatic Works. 3 vols. 15s.

3. Piero Ploshman's His Vision and Creed. 2 vols. 10s.

4. MARY COLVERDE's Workings and Providences of Early American Colonization. 5s.

5. John Selden's Table-Talk. 5s.

6. William Drummond's Poetical Works. 5s.

7. Francis Wither's Enchiridion. 3s.

8. George Wither's Hymns and Songs of the Church. 5s.

9. George Wither's Hallelujah. 5s.

10. Robert Southwell's Poetical Works. 4s.

11. Joseph Spence's Anecdotes of Books and Men. 6s.

12. Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England. 4 vols. 12s.

13. George Chapman's Translation of Homer's Iliad. 2 vols. 12s.

14. Odyssey. 2 vols. 12s.

15. Battle of the Frogs, and other Pieces. 6s.

16. John Aubrey's Miscellanies. 4s.

17. George Chapman's Translation of Homer's Iliad. 2 vols. 12s.

18. Richard Lovelace's (The Cavalier) Poetical Works. Now First Collected. 3 vols. 12s.

19. Remains of Thomas Hearne, the Antiquary. 3 vols. 15s.

\* \* \* All elegantly printed, and carefully edited, with Portraits, Woodcuts, and Fac-similes.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

#### MR. BARNES'S NEW WORK.

This day, fcap. 8vo. cloth, 3s.

**EARLY ENGLAND and the SAXON ENGLISH**; with some Notes on the Father-stock of the Saxon English, the Frisians, and the like. By the Rev. W. BARNES, Came Rectory, Dorset.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

#### MR. BARNES'S DORSET POEMS.

Fcap. 8vo. Fourth Edition, cloth, 5s.

**POEMS in the DORSET DIALECT.** By the Rev. W. BARNES. Also, a Second Collection, Second Edition, 5s.; and a Third Collection, 4s. 6d.

London : J. Russell Smith, 36, Soho-square.

Just published, crown 8vo. pp. 78, cloth, 3s. ed.

**THE GOLDEN FLEECE**: a Heroic-Comic Poem. By IL ERRANTE.

London : E. Truelove, 266, High Holborn.

**ROBIN GRAY.**

Now ready, in 3 vols. at all the Libraries,

**ROBIN GRAY**: the Popular New Novel. By CHARLES GIBBON, Author of "Dangerous Connexions."

"Robin Gray" is decidedly not a novel of the sensational school. It is perfectly free from any attempt at fine writing, but the style is good and natural, and the history is told with a simplicity and directness of purpose which at times rises to eloquence." —*Post-Mall Gazette*.

Blackie & Son, 44, Paternoster-row.

**ROBIN GRAY.**

Just published, price 1s.

**A DICTIONARY of BRITISH BIRDS**, containing a full account of the Plumage, Weight, Habits, Food, Migrations, Nest and Eggs of every Bird found in Great Britain and Ireland. The whole arranged under the English name and in alphabetical order. Edited by EDWARD NEWTON, LL.B., F.R.S. &c. &c.

"A work which ought to be regarded as indispensable to all British Ornithologists." —*Field*, December 15.

"A work which will very deservingly constitute an essential occupant of every zoological library." —*Athenaeum*, December 29.

John Van Voorst, 1, Paternoster-row.

**ROBIN GRAY.**

Printed, price 1s.

**THE FOUNTAIN of YOUTH**; and Other Poems. Extracted from "Sketches by the Way-side." By the Rev. HERBERT TODD.

"His verses are true, genuine and unforced." —*John Bull*.

"We do know that his little book is worth reading. Some of the poems, for example, 'The Queen of Corn'—are full of teaching." —*Chambers's Shilling Magazine*.

"The admirers of devotional poetry will like Mr. Todd's occasional hymns, which are really poetic, as Watts and others are not. Throughout the verification is varied and perfect. It would be difficult to find a finer collection of devotional Times."

"One or two short hymns in the volume are worthy of being printed separately." —*Spectator*.

"Mr. Herbert (Todd) is an independent writer. Some of the pieces evidence not a little poetic feeling. They are all more or less religious in their tone." —*Athenaeum*.

"There is a touch of the calmness and purity which is truly soothing and satisfying in these fervid days." —*London Society*.

\* \* \* These last two extracts are from 'Sketches,' &c., from which book 'The Fountain,' &c., are taken.

London : Provost & Co. Successors to A. W. BENNETT, & BISHOPSGATE WITHOUT, E.C.

#### NOTICE.

**A NEW STORY** by the Author of 'JOHN HALIFAX, Gentleman,' entitled 'A BRAVE LADY'; commences in the MAY NUMBER of MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE, and will be continued Monthly.

#### Price 1s. Monthly. MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.

No. 115, for MAY.

Contents.

1. 'A BRAVE LADY.' By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' (Prologue.)
2. 'ON SLEEP.' By F. R. S.
3. 'CAN A CATHOLIC PRIEST CONTRACT MATRIMONY?' By Mr. H. Wreford.
4. Mr. KARL BLIND on 'RUSSIA and the EAST.'
5. 'ESTELLE RUSSELL.' Chap. XXI.—XXIII.
6. Mr. W. ALLINGHAM'S 'FIELDS in MAY.'
7. A WORD on the DRAMA in ENGLAND and FRANCE.
8. 'LECKY'S HISTORY of EUROPEAN MORALS.' By R. W. C.

#### NEW BOOKS.

#### Shakspeareana Genealogica.

Part I. Identification of the Dramatis Personæ in the "Historical Plays"—Notes on Characters in "Macbeth" and "Hamlet." Persons and Places belonging to Warwickshire deduced from the Stage. The Shakespearian Arkansaw and their Connexions, with Table of Descent. By GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH. 8vo. 15s. 6d.

#### The Lily of Lumley.

By EDITH MILNER. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

"The novel is a good one, and decidedly worth reading." Examiner.

#### Oldbury.

By the Author of 'Janet's Home.' 3 vols. crown 8vo. 31s. 6d.

#### Habit and Intelligence

In their Connexion with the Laws of Matter and Force. A Series of Scientific Essays. By JOSEPH JOHN MURPHY. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

#### Miss Martineau's Biographical Sketches,

1832—1868. Crown 8vo. 8s. ed. [Second Edition next week.]

#### A Progressive Drawing Book for Beginners.

By PHILIP DELAMOTTE, F.S.A., Professor of Drawing in King's College and School, London. With 50 Plates, crown 8vo. stiff covers, 2s. 6d.

MACMILLAN & CO. London.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

#### CLARENDON PRESS.

**BÆDAE HISTORIA ECCLESIAS-TICA** Gentia Anglorum, Historia Abbatum, et Epistolæ ad Eboracum, cum Epistolæ Bonifacii ad Cuthberthum. Curia G. H. MOBERLY, A.M. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**A TREATISE on COUNTERPOINT, CANON, and FUGUE**, based upon that of Cherubini. By the Rev. Sir F. A. GORE OUSELEY. 4to. 16s.

**The LESS KNOWN LATIN POETS.** Selections from, by NORTH PINDER, M.A. With Lives and Copious Notes. 8vo. 15s.

**GOETHE'S EGOMONT.** With Life of GOETHE, NOTES, &c. By DR. BUCHHEIM, Professor of German in King's College, London. Extra fcap. 8vo. 3s.

Oxford : Printed at the Clarendon Press, And Published by MACMILLAN & CO. London, Publishers to the University.

## MESSRS. MOXON, SON & CO.'S WORKS FOR THE SEASON.

HENRY DIRCKS, C.E.

NATURE STUDY, as applicable to POETRY and ELOQUENCE, with a Comprehensive Selection of Poetical Illustrations.

IN ONE HANDSOME 8vo. VOLUME, price 12s. 6d.

H. M. NAPOLEON III.

BY the Rev. PASCOE GRENFELL HILL, R.M.

LIFE and ACTIONS of the FRENCH EMPEROR.

MAGNIFICENTLY PRINTED, with Portrait, price 9s.

GEORGE HOWARD, EARL of CARLISLE.

HIS POEMS. Selected by his Sisters. Price 6s.

THOMAS HOOD.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

WHIMS and ODDITIES, First and Second Series.

SEPARATELY, Paper Covers, 1s. each.

SEMI-LIMP CLOTH, Elegant, 1s. 6d. each.

EARLY POEMS and SKETCHES.

PAPER COVERS, 2s.; semi-limp cloth, 2s. 6d.

THE VARIORUM POEMS. New Edition.

ONE VOLUME, with PORTRAIT, 7s.

THE WHIMS and ODDITIES,

AND the WIT and HUMOUR, elegant cloth.

TOGETHER, 6s.; Separately, 3s. 6d. each.

HOOD'S OWN, 2 volumes.

ILLUSTRATED, 8s. each.

MEMORIALS of THOMAS HOOD. A New Edition.

CROWN 8vo. Illustrated, price 6s.

HOOD'S COMIC POEMS.

HOOD'S SERIOUS POEMS.

504 PAGES and PORTRAIT, price 5s. each.

ALL EDITIONS save the above are Spurious.

MESSRS. MOXON, SON & CO. 44, DOVER-STREET, W.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet-Laureate.

THE ONLY COMPLETE POPULAR EDITION.

IN ONE MAGNIFICENT LARGE Octavo Volume, price 9s.

NEW VOLUME of MOXON'S MINIATURE POETS.

BEST SELECTION of MODERN POETRY ever Compiled.

LEAVES from the POETS' LAURELS. Price 4s.

COMPLETE WORKS of PRAED.

TWO ELEGANT VOLUMES, price 10s. 6d.

CHEAP COMPLETE EDITION of SHELLEY, 7s.

CHEAP COMPLETE EDITION of KEATS, price 5s.

MOXON'S PENNY READINGS.

THREE VOLUMES, cloth, sold separately.

PRICE 1s. 6d.; in paper wrapper, 1s. each; or the 3 vols. in 1, 2s. 6d.

DANA'S SEAMAN'S MANUAL.

THE ONLY COMPLETE GUIDE to SEAMANSHIP.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, price 5s. Royal Naval cloth.

THE ONLY COMPLETE EDITIONS of CHARLES LAMB.

ESSAYS of ELIA. Limp cloth, price 1s. 6d.; paper wrapper, 1s.

ELIANA. By CHARLES LAMB.

LIMP CLOTH, price 1s. 6d.; paper wrapper, 1s.

ELIA and ELIANA. In One Volume.

LIMP CLOTH, price 2s. 6d.

PROCTER'S MEMOIR of CHARLES LAMB.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED, limp cloth, price 4s.

HAYWARD'S GOETHE'S FAUST.

THE MOST CAREFUL ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

A HANDSOME VOLUME, limp cloth, price 3s.

THE GREAT ENGLISH DATE BOOK.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY of DATES.

A PERFECT CYCLOPÆDIA in MINIATURE.

CLOTH, 18s.; half calf, 21s.; calf, 24s.; morocco, 30s.

## NEW WORKS.

FIVE YEARS in a PROTESTANT SISTERHOOD and TEN YEARS in a CATHOLIC CONVENT: an Autobiography. By a RELIGIOUS. Post Svo. [On Saturday next.]

TRAVELS in the CENTRAL CAUCASUS and BASHAN, including Ascents of Kazbek and Elbrus and a Visit to Ararat and Tabriz. By D. W. FRESHFIELD. Square crown Svo. with Maps and Illustrations. [Nearly ready.]

CADORE, or TITIAN'S COUNTRY. By JOSIAH GILBERT, one of the Authors of 'The Dolomite Mountains.' Medium Svo. with numerous Illustrations, and a Fac-simile of Titian's Original Design for his Picture of the Battle of Cadore. [Nearly ready.]

MOPSA the FAIRY. By Jean INGELOW. Cap. 8vo. with Eight Illustrations. [Nearly ready.]

A HISTORY of EUROPEAN MORTALS from AUGUSTUS to CHARLEMAGNE. By W. E. H. LECKY, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

ANALYSIS of the PHENOMENA of the HUMAN MIND. By JAMES MILL. A New Edition, with Notes by Alexander Bain, Andrew Findlater, and George Grote. Edited, with additional Notes, by JOHN STUART MILL. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

On PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT in ENGLAND: its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation. By ALPHEUS TODD. 2 vols. Svo. price II. 17s.

\* \* Separately.—VOL. I. price 16s.; VOL. II. price 21s.

M'CULLOCH'S DICTIONARY of COMMERCE and COMMERCIAL NAVIGATION. New Edition, revised throughout and corrected to the Present Time. Complete in One Volume, 8vo. price 63s. cloth; or 70s. strongly half-bound in Russia. [Nearly ready.]

HISTORY of the REFORMATION in EUROPE in the TIME of CALVIN. By the Rev. J. H. MERLE D'AUBIGNE, D.D., Author of 'History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century,' &c. VOLS. I. and II. Geneva and France, from CALVIN'S birth, A.D. 1509, to A.D. 1536, including the History of the Reformation in France. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

VOL. III. France, Switzerland, and Geneva. 12s.

VOL. IV. England, Geneva, France, Germany, and Italy. 16s.

VOL. V. England, Geneva, Ferrara. 16s.

HISTORY of the NORMAN KINGS of ENGLAND. Drawn from a New Collation of the Contemporary Chronicles, by THOMAS COBBE, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1 vol. 8vo. [Nearly ready.]

HISTORY of the LIFE and TIMES of EDWARD III. By WILLIAM LONGMAN. Of 9 Maps and Plans, 8 Plates, and 16 Woodcuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

The NORTHERN HEIGHTS of LONDON; or, Historical Associations of Hampstead, Highgate, Muswell Hill, Hornsey, and Finsbury. By WILLIAM HOWITT. With 40 Illustrations engraved on Wood. Square crown 8vo. 21s.

The POLAR WORLD: a Popular Description of Man and Nature in the Arctic and Antarctic Regions of the Globe. By Dr. GEORGE HARTWIG. With Maps, Illustrations in Colours, and Woodcuts. 8vo. 21s.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, READER, and DYER.

MR. BENTLEY'S  
LIST OF NEW WORKS.

**RED AS A ROSE IS  
SHE,**

THE NEW SERIAL,

By the very Popular Author of

**'COMETH UP AS A FLOWER,'**

Will be commenced in the MAY Number of

**THE TEMPLE BAR MAGAZINE.**

"\* Early Orders should be given to the various Booksellers, in consequence of the expected large demand, and to prevent disappointment.

Notice.

THE NEW NOVEL

By ALBANY FONBLANQUE,

Author of 'The Tangled Skein,'

In 3 vols.

**CUT ADRIFT,**

Is now ready at all the Libraries.

**NEW WORKS**

IN READING AT EVERY LIBRARY.

1.

**BREEZIE LANGTON: or, '52 to '55.**

By HAWLEY SMART. 3 vols. Second Edition.

"We predict for this book a decided success."

"One of the most entertaining and spirited novels we have come across for a long time."—*Athenæum.*

"Every chapter of 'Breezie Langton' is interesting and clever."

2.

In 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

**The WEDDING-DAY, in all AGES and COUNTRIES.** By E. J. WOOD, Author of 'Curiosities of Clocks and Watches.'

3.

**CUT ADRIFT. A New Novel.** By ALBANY FONBLANQUE, Author of 'The Tangled Skein.'

4.

MISS MARRYAT'S NEW NOVEL

In 2 vols.

**The GIRLS OF FEVERSHAM.** By FLORENCE MARRYAT, Author of 'Nelly Brooke,' 'Love's Conflict,' &c.

"Miss Marryat's latest novel we call her best. It is a decided success."—*Athenæum.*

5.

Now ready, in crown 8vo. with fine Portrait, price 10s. 6d.

**MY REMINISCENCES OF MENDELSSOHN, and HIS LETTERS to ME.** By Herr E. DEVRIENT.

"My Reminiscences of Mendelssohn, and His Letters to Me," by Edward Devrient, official director of the Opera at Carlsruhe, have afforded us great pleasure, and we can hardly conceive the reader to whom they will not be equally welcome."—*Daily Telegraph.*

6.

**The RIVALS; or, Love and War.** By the Author of 'Nöddébo Parsonage.' 3 vols.

"The Danish author of 'Nöddébo Parsonage' has few equals amongst the hosts of English novelists."—*Spectator.*

RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street,  
Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

13, Great Marlborough-street.  
**HURST & BLACKETT'S  
NEW WORKS.**

FIFTH EDITION.

**HER MAJESTY'S TOWER.** By W. HEPWORTH DIXON. Dedicated, by Express Permission, to THE QUEEN. 1 vol. 8vo. 1s.

"A very pleasant and fascinating book. It is interesting and vivid in the highest degree. History and romance, legend and biography, court pageants and lonely suffering, noble deeds and base crimes, have almost equal place in the history of the Tower. Mr. Dixon has done his work well, and will be rewarded for it, this by far the most interesting book of its kind with which we are acquainted."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"This charming volume will be the most permanently popular of all Mr. Dixon's works."—*Examiner.*

"Mr. Dixon's book is bright and sparkling in its anecdote, and generous in its display of new and interesting information."—*Spectator.*

**The LIFE of ROSSINI.** By H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. 8vo. with Portrait, 1s.

**CHAUCER'S ENGLAND.** By MATTHEW BROWNE. 2 vols. large post 8vo. with Portrait and numerous Illustrations. 2s.

"This book will find an honourable place in many a library."—*Athenæum.*

"Pleasant and more trustworthy volumes have never been written on the subject to do justice to England." These two interesting volumes of 'Chaucer's England' 1s.—*Examiner.*

"A delightful and entertaining book. For the charm of its style, the beauty of its illustrations, and the truth and vividness of its pictures, 'Chaucer's England' will have a place on the shelf of every lover of English poetry and history."—*Graphic.*

"'Chaucer's England' is the author's open 'mausoleum,' and it is a worthy one. The book ought to be read before Chaucer and after Chaucer, and whether Chaucer is read or not. It will take high rank among the productions of our time."—*Star.*

**CHEAP EDITION of NEW AMERICA.** By W. HEPWORTH DIXON. Forming the New Volume of 'Hurst & Blackett's Standard Library.' With Portrait of the Author. 8s.

**LUCREZIA BORGIA, DUCHESS OF FERRARA: a Biography.** Illustrated by Rare and Unpublished Portraits. By WILLIAM GILBERT. 2 vols. post 8vo. with Portrait. 2s.

"A very interesting study of the character of Lucrezia Borgia. Mr. Gilbert's clear and unaffected style is admirably adapted for biography. That he will succeed in amusing and interesting his readers may be safely predicted."—*Saturday Review.*

"This book is thoroughly pleasant reading, and all the more interesting from the novel nature of its contents. As a literary performance it is highly to be commended."—*Examiner.*

**PRINCE CHARLES and the SPANISH MARRIAGE: A Chapter of English History, 1817 to 1822, Unpublished Documents from the Archives of Simancas, Venice, and Brussels.** By SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

"We doubt not that the reception of Mr. Gardiner's valuable and interesting volumes will be such as is due to their high merit. For the first time in our literature the real history of the Spanish match is here revealed. Mr. Gardiner has brought to bear upon his subject an amount of historical reading and compilation of authorities which we believe to be almost without parallel."—*Notes and Queries.*

**The GLADSTONE GOVERNMENT.** Being Cabinet Pictures. By A. TEMPLAR. 1 vol. 8vo.

"This book, which merits attention, contains an interesting account of the principal persons who figure in the present Cabinet."—*Paul Mall Gazette.*

"The Templar has a considerable acquaintance with the politics of the past thirty years, and his judgments of persons and events are sound and fair."—*Westminster Review.*

**THE NEW NOVELS.**

**ADVENTURES of Mrs. HARDCASTLE.** By LADY CHARLES THYNNE, Author of 'Col. Fortune's Daughter,' &c. 3 vols.

**MADAME SILVA'S SECRET.** By Mrs. ELIOART. 3 vols.

**PAUL WYNTER'S SACRIFICE.** By MRS. DUFFUS HARDY. 3 vols.

"In the select class of exceptionally good novels, we do not hesitate to place 'Paul Wynter's Sacrifice,'—a story nobly planned, finely finished, and richly charged with poetry and humour. It is one of those prose poems which seldom appear without making a distinct mark in literary annals, and acquiring permanent popularity."—*Athenæum.*

"A touching and dexterously-written story."—*Telegraph.*

"This instructive and able work is its author's masterpiece. It is a well written, agreeable and entertaining novel, powerful in its analysis of character, and full of clear and effective dialogue and description."—*Sunday Times.*

**ERICK THORBURN.** 3 vols.

"We strongly recommend this book. It is a good, manly, well-written novel."—*Telegraph.*

"One of the best and most spirited novels we have seen for some time. The story is admirably told."—*Star.*

"A truly captivating work. It is one of those novels which lay hold upon a reader in an instant."—*Messenger.*

**TRIALS of an HEIRESS.** By the Hon. MRS. GIFFORD. 3 vols.

"This novel is very readable. The author has a pleasant style, and has fancy and tact enough to make a natural story an interesting and pleasant reading."—*Review.*

"This novel is, no doubt, destined to become a great favourite. It is written with ease and vigour, and well proves the author's skill in portraying the human passions."—*Examiner.*

**META'S FAITH.** By the Author of 'St. Olave's.' 3 vols.

"The book deserves much praise, and will well repay perusal."—*British Quarterly Review.*

WILLIAM P. NIMMO'S  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**HUGH MILLER'S WORKS.**

**CHEAP RE-ISSUE.**

Now publishing in Monthly Volumes, price 5s. each, cloth.

Now ready,

**THE CRUISE OF THE BETSEY.**

Prospectuses of the Series may be obtained on application to the Publisher, or any Bookseller.

**A NEW TALE BY HARRIET MILLER DAVIDSON.**

Now ready, at all Libraries and Booksellers', price 6s.

**CHRISTIAN OSBORNE'S FRIENDS:**

**A TALE.**

By MRS. HARRIET MILLER DAVIDSON,  
Author of 'Isobel Jardine's History.'

**NONCONFORMIST.**

"'Christian Osborne's Friends' are of a sort that one does not meet with more than once or twice in a year; and it is well to make their acquaintance even by the aid of fiction. There is an entire absence of cant in the book. The principal heroine (for there are two), Mercy Lester, reminds us of Dinah in 'Adam Bede,' and occasionally of Currier Bell's 'Shirley.' She unites in herself some of the qualities of both these characters, and while we would not imply that Mrs. Davidson occupies so high a position as George Eliot or Currier Bell, we must admit that she possesses in a minor degree some of the qualities which have made their writings so remarkably successful."

**MORNING ADVERTISER.**

"It may interest many to learn that the authoress is the daughter of one of Scotland's most gifted men, the lamented Hugh Miller. This is well known, and the title and the moral, unexceptional. We can commend 'Christian Osborne's Friends' to the friendship of all who love a good book."

Just published, price 5s. cloth; or 5s. 6d. extra gilt and gilt edges.

**THE BRAEMAR HIGHLANDS:**

TheIR TALES, TRADITIONS, and HISTORY.

By ELIZABETH TAYLOR.

**LONDON REVIEW.**

"We do not know that it is possible, but if it is so, perhaps Elizabeth Taylor's volume may be the first to realize it. The Braemar Highlands are a picture-in-a-picture, a multitude who come from the great cities in search of something strange; the loveliness of lake and river scenery. They will at least get some hints of what they may expect to see in Braemar, should they resolve to penetrate the fine savagery of its solitudes, its wildering glens or dominating peaks."

**PALL MALL GAZETTE.**

"As the writer comes down to later times, her pictures of a state of society in which the tribal and feudal systems are still embodied in manners which modern civilization are very curious and attractive. The book deserves great praise for its exactness, fulness, and unpretending instructiveness."

Just published, handsomely bound, price 5s.

**THE YOUNG SHETLANDER;**

Or, SHADOW over the SUNSHINE.

Being Life and Letters of Thomas Edmonston, Naturalist on Board H.M.S. "Herald."

Edited by HIS MOTHER.

**LONDON REVIEW.**

"The story of 'The Young Shetlander,' which is lovingly told by his mother, is brief, but fine—a rare instance of precious genius not spoiled by forcing, but preserved on a basis of good health by that kind of country life which is provocative rather than destructive. The author's narrative is full of the joys and sorrows of her boy. Mrs. Edmonston speaks lovingly, but wisely; of his later years, she as wisely lets the letters from and to her son tell his interesting story, which is altogether beautiful, and in the end impressively sad."

Published by WILLIAM P. NIMMO, Edinburgh.  
Sold by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO. London; and all Booksellers.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

## LITERATURE

*The Authentic Historical Memoirs of Louis Charles, Prince Royal, Dauphin of France, Second Son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette; who, subsequently to October, 1793, personated through supposititious means, Augustus Meves. The Memoirs written by the veritable Louis XVII., and dedicated to the French Nation. The Compilation and Commentary by his two eldest sons, William and Augustus Meves.* (Ridgway.)

On Wednesday, the 10th of June, 1795, just before sunset, a little coffin was borne out of the Temple, in Paris, under escort of two or three unconcerned officials and a few troops of the line; it was carried to the cemetery of the Church of St. Margaret, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. On that evening it was said in Paris that the son of Louis the Sixteenth had died in his prison. Groups of persons stood to see this humble funeral pass on its way. Individuals looked or commented upon it according to their political feelings. Some were supremely indifferent, some wore a serious air. "It's little Capet!" shrieked the *Faubourriennes*. Other women, who thought of the child and his mother more than of the faults of his father's government, shook their heads as with pity, and said to one another, "It's the young Dauphin!" The body was buried in the common trench of the cemetery, but the exact spot, unmarked, was subsequently forgotten, and could never be recognized. A report arose that the corpse was buried in a grave by itself; a second that it was secretly interred at Clamart. Two things are, however, certain. The Dauphin died in the Temple and was buried in St. Margaret's. Louis the Eighteenth gathered a few bones from the lime-stuffed trench of the Magdalen churchyard, in which the bodies of Louis the Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette lay, and he carried them in mournful pomp to St. Denis, as the remains of that unfortunate couple. St. Margaret's would have yielded a charnel-house of bones, but it would have been impossible to distinguish amongst them those of the Dauphin. So Louis the Eighteenth let the matter drop. The dust of the little "king" could not be conveyed to St. Denis; it still lies somewhere in the democratic quarter of St. Antoine.

Well, notwithstanding the thoroughly attested fact that the Dauphin never left the Temple after he entered it a prisoner till his death, and that the Dauphin who died there was buried in the little churchyard of St. Margaret's, a variety of aspiring personages have denied both facts. Each of these claimed to be the true prince, and each looked on every counter-claimant as a sacrilegious impostor striving to pass himself off for the French Lord's Anointed. They are now all dead, but they are not all worth chronicling. Some of them have left heirs to their claims. Among the latter are William and Augustus Meves, who edit this book. They, perhaps, aim at a joint inheritance of the royalty which they derive from their supposed kingly sire. Some Eastern nations have two kings at a time—just as Brentford had—why should not France have two also, if she resolve (and what may not be resolved in France) on a restoration of the real Simon Pures of the Bourbons? Or one might take the magnificent reality, and the other the titular honour. Guillaume might be "Roi de France," and Auguste "Roi de Navarre." In this way, they might smell at the same nosegay, and be at peace—if rival "Dauphins" would only let them.

The successive Prince-Pretenders may be said to have come before the public periodically. About a year after "little Capet" was carried to the burying-ground of St. Margaret, the clever son of a tailor of St. Lo, one Hervagault, ran away from home and the shop-board, and successfully vagabondized as the son of an *émigré* noble. Prison and his sire's affliction could not touch the lad. He escaped again and again into the world, and played triumphantly any part he chose to assume—male or female. He would have been a first-rate actor, and the stage would have been proud of him, but he determined to go on the throne. In one of his imprisonments as a rogue and vagabond he imparted to his fellow rogues in prison that he was the son of Louis the Sixteenth. "I beg you will not think of telling this to anybody," said his pseudo-Majesty; and, of course, the story went to the warders, thence to the world outside; and when the Pretender was himself released, he found as much recognition as Perkin Warbeck at his brightest time. Everybody who hated the Government did him homage, and loaded him with good things. He was a handsome, clever rascal. "He is a tailor's son, and I want to make a tailor of him," said his poor, honest father. The knave was too much for the good man, and for the credulous dupes who believed the knave was a prince. After more prison discipline, Hervagault appeared in La Vendée. He took with him a portrait of the Dauphin and a mark in his leg made by the Pope as warrant of his quality. Royalists heaped kindnesses upon him, but "would his Majesty condescend to tell them—?" His Majesty condescended accordingly. A good nurse in the Temple, seeing him so ill, had wrapt him in a bundle of linen, carried him out, and conveyed another child in! Since then, he had consorted with princes. England, Rome, Portugal, had recognized him. Princesses had sighed for him. The 18th Fructidor had been expressly got up for him. Its failure had brought him to the wandering condition in which they saw him. A weeping Marchioness asked him about the little fellow who had been put in his place in the Temple. "I am told," said the great comedian, "that he was the son of a very honest man, a tailor of St. Lo." The grosser he made the story, the more readily he was believed. He lived by it for years, and played his part, in or out of prison, in right royal fashion. Wealth was forced upon him, the whole country at last rang with his story, and the climax came when the ex-bishop of Viviers recognized him. Trial after trial proved who the pretender was, but the exposure only increased belief in him, and the pseudo-Dauphin's cells and tables were converted into regal appurtenances. This and much more was put an end to by his being again imprisoned as a common cheat. Fouché, or Bonaparte rather, kept the insinuating and plausible rascal in a dungeon till he was forgotten. Enfranchised, he tried the old game. At first, he experienced many disappointments, but his wonderful acting imposed on all. Various were his adventures, but they brought him into permanent trouble. Finally, he was shut up for life. His last words (in 1812) were a dignified assertion of his royalty. "Royalty!" said his old father, "why his mother was my wife, Nicole Bizot, and as honest a woman as ever lived."

Now, in 1812, when Hervagault died, there was a French deserter wandering about America, following various callings, and hinting at his being something very different from what he seemed. Three years later, hearing of the downfall of the Empire, he ventured to return

to France, and he sailed from New Orleans with a passport in the name of Charles de Navarre. After landing, he passed himself off on a poor widow as her long-lost son, and lived with her till she had nothing more to spend on him. He then made his way to Vezin, where he was identified, to his great disgust. He found that people had not forgotten Bruneau, the son of the *sabot* maker; a vagabond orphan boy whom the kinsfolk who would have helped him were obliged to turn out of doors. Like Hervagault, he had assumed, at first, only nobility. Times had been so confused, horrors so plentiful, and minds so agitated, that any romantic story might be true, and was hard to judge of. Bruneau was so artfully told that an old Royalist baroness received him as a long-absent nephew, and maintained him in that character till the truth was discovered, when the adventurer was expelled. His subsequent misery made him glad for a time to be a menial in the kitchen of the house where he had flaunted it as one of the family. His fellows there, however, made the life of the voluntary Simnel intolerable. He disappeared, and took a turn at everything, except honest work. He was on the highway, in prison, a fugitive, an insurrectionist; but at length Bruneau was caught by the military law, which sent him into the marine artillery, from which, being on the American coast, he deserted in 1806. He returned to France, as we have said, in 1815. His own district would not hold the vagabond. He withdrew, went to Pont de Cé, entered the kitchen of the innkeeper, Leclerc, who had been one of the cooks of Louis the Sixteenth, and expressed his wonder that M. Leclerc did not recognize him. "I am Louis the Seventeenth," he said, "and you have often pulled my ears in the kitchen of Versailles." "Did I?" said the innkeeper, "I will, at all events, kick you out of my own!" and forcible ejection followed. Ultimately, Bruneau made St. Malo his head-quarters, and there proclaimed his heirship to the throne. No two parts of his story held together, yet the dupes came in crowds, the ladies most abounding. Prayers were put up for him, a home was established for him, and a royal homage paid to him. The enthusiasm of the women, and some of them came from Paris, was the more astonishing, as Bruneau had none of the gentle, seductive ways of Hervagault. He was an impudent ruffian, with an ex-revolutionary priest and a forger for his secretaries;—secretaries who addressed letters from him to the poor Duchess of Angoulême, beginning with "Dear sister!" and ending with a request that she would "receive the embraces of her unfortunate brother the King of France and of Navarre."

While chief and secretaries were in prison they wrote the *Memoirs of the Life of the Dauphin*, but the work came under the eye of another prisoner who had the critical faculty. His name was Branzou. He pronounced the *Memoirs* "trash," and not only re-wrote them, but taught Bruneau matter which enabled him the better to sustain his part. Women of all ranks, gentlemen of Normandy, farmers, abbés, were among the Pretender's warmest adherents and most substantial supporters. The *Memoirs* were forwarded to the Duchess of Angoulême, but neither Norman baron nor lady *de haut parage* could get access to her on such an errand. Affairs began to look unfavourable, but they were soon revived by their connexion with the political attempt (known as that of the 20th of March) to overturn the Government. People were told that if they would only rise there

was a King at hand who would fix the maximum price of bread at three sous a pound! This attempt was as little profitable to Bruneau as that of the 18th Fructidor was to Hervagault. It led to a trial at which he was thoroughly identified, and where every word he uttered told against himself. As the evidence swelled against him his rage and filthiness of expletive went beyond all bounds. In a very hurricane of Bruneau's unclean passion the Judge passed sentence upon him, and in the year 1818 the Pretender passed into a well-earned captivity which lasted as long as his life.

Louis the Eighteenth congratulated himself and his niece that he was now free from pretended nephews and the duchess from pretended brothers. They were mistaken. Not a month had elapsed after disposing of Bruneau, when the fanatic Martin of Gallardon declared that he had seen the real Dauphin in a vision; that the prince had declared that he was alive; and that if Louis the Eighteenth dared to go through the ceremony of a coronation, the roof of the cathedral at Rheims would fall on his head! The fat and infirm King never meant to be crowned, but he gave great importance to Martin by allowing the seer to deliver his message at the foot of the throne. The prophecy undoubtedly produced that "De Bourbon, Duc de Normandie," who revealed his greatness with such an air of truthfulness to Silvio Pellico, in their common prison at Milan. Of this Dauphin, however, nothing more was heard, save a report of his having been found, murdered, in one of the valleys of Switzerland.

Martin of Gallardon was still prophesying in 1818, when Mr. Meves, a clever miniature-painter of his day, living in Shoreditch, ate of a too plentiful supper of craw-fish, and died soon after of indigestion. One paragraph of his will runs thus—"I leave to my natural reputed son, Augustus Antoine Cornelius Meves, born in the year 1785, . . . the half of all my property." Augustus, who is the hero of the volume before us, had never before heard himself thus designated, and he appealed to his mother, "Mrs. Meves," who was living apart from her husband. The lady, of whose marriage there is no record, resented the imputation of illegitimacy with a *marry-come-up* sort of indignation. "You, my dear Augustus," she said, "are the fruit of lawful wedlock. You are not the son of the late Mr. Meves, nor are you my son; for you, Augustus, owe your existence to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France. She was your mother, who, in your infancy, entrusted you to my care, and I have done more than a mother's duty to you." When this revelation was made to Mr. Augustus Meves, he was thirty-three years of age—years of discretion! Nevertheless, he accepted the dignity, began to think over his early life, and to look for the downfall of his usurping uncle, who occupied the throne of France. Hitherto his career had been thoroughly well known, for he had been much before the public. Hummel had recognized his musical powers when a boy. Mrs. Cramer became one of his pupils; and when he made his first appearance, at a concert in Edinburgh, in 1805, under the name of Mr. Augustus, the papers declared that the young gentleman's "fine touch and exquisite execution could only be equalled by the great Mozart." This promising instrumentalist gave up teaching soon after his "reputed father's death," but he continued for many years to publish musical compositions, without any one imagining that he believed himself to be the lawful King of France. He, who was to have been a merchant, but whose taste made him a musician, was nothing less than King, in his own conceit,

and he tried to confirm it by recalling the days of his childhood and youth. He had been told the old story: he had been smuggled out of the Temple in a bundle of linen. To take his place, a lady of many names—Miss Crowley, Marianne de Courville, Madame Chroeter, Madame Schroeder, Mrs. Schroeder Meves, and, finally, plain Mrs. Meves (a lady who had been in the service of Marie Antoinette)—had given up her own son, and had taken charge of Marie Antoinette's! But Miss Crowley, or by whatever other name she should be called, had a mother's feeling for her own boy, and procured his release also: how, or what became of him, the "Dauphin" could not tell; but he was quite sure of the fact—Mrs. Meves had told him so; and, moreover, that she had procured a deaf and dumb lad, son of an English charwoman named Dodd, who really died in the Temple in the character of Louis the Seventeenth!

No wonder the newly-revealed Dauphin was set a-thinking. In obedience to his "reflective powers," he recalled his early days. He saw himself in a gloomy stone building, and he seemed to remember having been taken from it by his "reputed father"; but some of his unbelieving "reputed" relatives remarked that the first school at which he had been a pupil had formerly been the county prison, and the reminiscence might be thus explained. His Highness further remembered that, having taken "a course of medicine" in 1809, it had so cleared his memory that he could recall a grand water procession, which, he tells us, must have been the obsequies of Voltaire. "It must have been the regatta on the Thames, which we saw from the Apollo Tea Gardens at Vauxhall," was the sensible comment of his obstinate "reputed" uncle. Augustus even recollects being at the Argyle Rooms, in Regent Street, in 1815,—which is a wonderful feat of memory, seeing that that portion of Regent Street was not then completed. Again, when in Paris, Talma used to send him orders to see him "perform with Mlle. Deschendis," in which name the reputed prince casts away all identity of Mlle. Duchesnois. He speaks, moreover, of L'Ambigu, and spells *Sévres* without the "r," and records his frequenting the Anti-Gallician coffee-house in London, and chronicles a visit to "the grave of Marshal Ney, in the gardens of the Luxembourg!" His candour, however, is praiseworthy. He does not omit to record the fact that, soon after his "reputed father's death," Dr. Tuthill, of Soho Square was called in, "who directed that I should be taken to a private lodging." When he recovered, a sensible friend, a Miss Powell, advised him not to let his brains go wool-gathering. Augustus then did a sensible thing, by asking his uncle, George Meves, once a grocer, then a retired valet, living in Long Acre, for his opinion on the greatness thrust upon him by his mother. The uncle, also a sensible person, did not believe a word of the lady's story. He speaks of her as "Your mother, Miss Crowley." His brother, he says, "might have married her," the uncle could not tell; he "knew very little of their proceedings." This was discouraging for the "Dauphin." His father called him in the paternal will, his natural son. His uncle did not know whether Miss Crowley and Mr. Meves were married or not. The lady seems to have been piqued rather rashly into the assertion that Augustus was not their son, but born in lawful wedlock, of the King and Queen of France. The assertion of an angry woman tends to show that papa Meves told the truth in his will, and that uncle George had a very fair idea as to how matters stood.

Nothing could persuade this unnatural uncle that his nephew was a prince. Frenchmen in

taverns in the Strand recognized Augustus at a glance. Leicester Square Gauls offered to put him on the throne of France, and one enthusiastic person thought he was paying him a compliment by saying, "Sir, if you are not the Dauphin, I really believe he must have died in the Temple." After the Revolution of 1830, on the arrival of the Duchess of Angoulême in England, Augustus Meves assailed her with fraternal notes; and when he told his uncle of his intention to visit his royal sister at Holyrood, Uncle George sent a man to bleed him, and then shut him up for a time out of harm's way.

Meanwhile, Dauphins were getting as "plenty as blackberries." One of them, who flashed out for a time and intended mischief to Louis Philippe, was the Baron de Richemont, whose real name was Hebert. Rich old legitimist ladies swore by a man who had on his body, as all the pretenders of course had, the several marks and scars which were known to have been on the body of the true prince. The law at last laid hold of the Baron, who was condemned to twelve years' imprisonment. The most comic incident of this trial was the appearance of an envoy, named Morin de St. Didier, bearing a letter from a genuine Dauphin, then in Paris, denouncing the Baron as an impostor in a double sense, since he claimed to be the "Duc de Normandie" who had revealed himself to Silvio Pellico. "The sky rains heirs to the throne of France!" cried laughing auditors. "In the skies or on the earth," said M. de St. Didier, "there can be but one true heir," and the envoy intimated that he had the genuine unadulterated article in his keeping. And truly, there might be seen in legitimist circles in Paris, a pale, quiet, gentleman-like man, with something of a Bourbon expression of feature, and a gravely reiterated persistence that he was the true King of France. He had, like all the pseudo-dauphins, the marks on his body which the poor true little prince had on his. There was the old theory of escape, and this claimant did not conceal what was soon found out, namely, that he had been in various localities in Germany and Switzerland practising watchmaking, and bearing the name of Nauendorf. A Dauphin with a strong German accent was not likely to succeed. Nauendorf, compelled by the police to leave France, found refuge in England, and as an especial merry fortune would have it, he one day found himself face to face with Meves in a room where both were airing their pretensions. The meeting of the two Sosias, of the two Amphitryons, the two Dromios, or the two Antipholi, was nothing compared to this encounter. The rivals produced their respective proofs, but neither would yield the throne of France to the other. They parted, each with the conviction that the other was an impostor, and it is probable that, saving delusion, both were right in their conclusions. Nauendorf was much better known to the English public than Meves. The "Duke of Normandy" was to be seen in the park. He pursued some scientific labours relating to shells and artillery at Chelsea and Camberwell. He was once shot at, according to his own report, which was a satisfactory proof that somebody wanted to get rid of him; and when his daughter and their royal family's housemaid had a squabble in presence of a police-magistrate, the former announced herself as the Princesse Elize de Bourbon. Nauendorf was none the nearer the throne. The people stared at the "Princesse Elize de Bourbon," as they did at that other aspiring lady, the "Princess Olive of Cumberland." Then came a collapse, and the "Duke of Normandy," with his "Duchess," the untaught daughter of a Prussian corporal, and their family, crossed into Holland. Nau-

endorf in his seven years at an average risen Lord, in his years of Hare Lord, in their XUM

dorf died at Delft in 1841. Of his ability there can be as little doubt as of his impudence. He deluded many to believe in him, and he lived by their credulity. His well-contrived story was so closely knit together that the sons of Augustus Meves, who believe their father to have been the genuine Dauphin, are inclined to accept Nauendorf for the supposed Augustus Meves who, they say, took the real prince's place in the Temple!

When Nauendorf died, Meves was left alone in his glory, or in the assertion of it. But there came a voice from beyond the Atlantic, and it was that of another Dauphin! This time the prince had been spirited over the ocean to the Indians, among whom, at a later date, the Prince de Joinville did not recognize him, though "Louis the Seventeenth" protested to the contrary. The amused American people looked this trans-Atlantic pretender in the face, and they said, substantially, "You Louis Charles, Dauphin of France! You're a skunk, a Tuscarara, a Caughnaway! half Indian half Yankee, half horse and a good deal of the alligator. You're the Rev. Eleazer Williams!" and they thought he had about as much claim to be Pontifex Maximus as to be heir of the line of Capet. The self-deluded half-Indian missionary died off, like his predecessors, but Meves-Dauphin held on, and asserted his dignity till one May-day, 1859, when "he went out in his usual cheerful spirits about 11 o'clock, and at about 2 o'clock, being within two miles of home, and being unwell, he entered a cab—a very unusual thing for him, and during its transit his soul passed into eternity." In 1862 a debate took place at Wyld's Rooms, Leicester Square, to determine whether the soul which thus passed from the cab to its ultimate destination was or was not the soul which had tabernacled in the Dauphin's body. As far as our memory serves us, no conclusion was arrived at.

The sons of this claimant, however, believe in his claim. All the claiming Dauphins have published their lives, and the Messrs. Meves have added their father's autobiography and their comments upon it, to what may be called the Dauphin literature: and a singular literature it is, taking all the lives together. The editors of this volume ask for a verdict from those who examine it. To a request put in all seriousness, we can only reply, that of all the pretenders the case of Mr. Meves is the weakest. His sons thought themselves constrained to publish his statements: they would have been more usefully engaged if they had published his 'Sonata,' dedicated to Cramer, or his rondo, called 'L'Aline.'

---

*Misrepresentations in Campbell's 'Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham.'* Corrected by St. Leonards. (Murray.)

How long will our ex-Chancellors continue to observe that habit of protracting life to extreme longevity which for the last hundred years has distinguished them from ordinary mortals? In the earlier half of the last century they had a way of dying young,—that is to say, young for men who had achieved much hard work, and risen to some of the first honours of the State. Lord Talbot died in his fifty-third, Lord Cowper in his sixtieth year; Lord Hardwicke, in his seventy-fourth year, dropped off the tree of life at an age which recent experiences have taught us to regard as green and tender youth for lawyers who have climbed to the Woolsack. Lord Harcourt, Lord Macclesfield, Lord King, and Lord Northington, all disappeared before attaining the threescore and ten years which entitle average men to take rank with the veterans of their time,—the youngest of the four, Lord Northington, dying in his sixty-fourth year,

and the eldest, Lord Harcourt, succumbing to death when he had numbered no more than sixty-five years. Lord Camden set the modern fashion of longevity by dying in his eighty-first year; and his successor, Lord Bathurst, who built Apsley House, saw his eighty-sixth year. Thurlow, Loughborough and Erskine may be said to have been cut off prematurely after living from two to four years beyond seventy. Then came the men of marvellous ages, and of extraordinary vigour in their venerable years,—Eldon, who talked facilely and drank his two bottles of port at a sitting in his eighty-seventh year; Lyndhurst, who brought animation to dinner-parties when he had passed his ninetieth year; and Brougham, who fell away from us only last year, having attained the age of ninety. Lord Cottenham died in his eighty-first year; Lord Truro died in the boyhood of ex-Chancellors, being no more than seventy-three years old at the time of his decease; Lord Campbell had survived to his eightieth year when he expired in office; Lord Cranworth was eighty; and here, in his ninetieth year, is Lord St. Leonards writing in clear, pithy, pungent English his by no means flattering opinion of John Campbell's intellect, temper and honesty.

Years since,—so long since that a man must have grey hair or can have no personal recollection of them,—in contests which, important though they seemed to the angry disputants, are things of the forgotten or faintly remembered past, Henry Brougham and Edward Sugden exchanged words of high disdain, in their mutual wrath professing for one another scorn which in his heart neither of them cherished for his worthy adversary. On one occasion, Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers, was so forgetful of his own dignity, and so far carried away by constitutional irritability, as to term his antagonist "a bug," and, with an air of inexpressible loathing, to describe his crawling ways and verminous propensities,—an indecent outrage, to which Sir Edward Sugden replied in the House of Commons in terms that commanded the respect of his hearers, and won for him the sympathy of all generous Englishmen whom the Chancellor's disgraceful abusiveness had not already roused to the defence of its object. For a time, there was fierce enmity between the holder of the Seals and the greatest Chancery lawyer of his time; but the feud was terminated by the man who was chiefly at fault, and who took occasion to tender to his opponent an apology which was as frank and earnest as the insult had been galling and unjustifiable. Recalling the circumstances of his reconciliation with Henry Brougham, Lord St. Leonards says,—"Gathering himself up, and turning half away, he said, 'Well, I think when a man feels that he has done wrong, the sooner he says so the better.' I went up to him, gave him my hand, which he grasped kindly, and I said, 'I am much obliged to you, and I shall never again think upon what has passed.'" It was no hollow reconciliation; but the commencement of a close and affectionate intercourse. "From that time to his death," Lord St. Leonards says, "Brougham and I were good friends; and I cannot but look with displeasure at Campbell's life of him. When he heard that I had declined the Great Seal a second time, he laid hold of my two arms in the House of Lords, which was then not quite made, and, with tears in his eyes, urged me to retract my refusal. He sent me copies of all his books, and showed me every mark of good-will." Such were the terms on which two men, whom Campbell depicts as malignant enemies, lived to the last. Lord St. Leonards will not allow that on this point the calumniator of

the Chancellors erred through ignorance. "Lord Campbell," he says, "knew that for many years Lord Brougham and I were on terms of friendship; but, as his book would not be published until after Brougham's death, he was safe in reviving in its most odious form an attack which Lord Brougham had lived to regret and atone for. I can venture to say that nothing would have pained him more than the statement I am commenting on." Who but John Campbell, the lawyer who used his leisure in pilfering the labours of original writers, and inventing smart slanders upon dead men, would have thought of raking up this ugly quarrel from an old volume of Hansard for the amusement of gossip-mongers, and then have exaggerated its most unpleasant features by misrepresentations which justify the warmth with which Lord St. Leonards says, "with the exception of the language used by the Lord Chancellor, I cannot refrain from characterizing the whole of this statement as a malignant falsehood?"

On a less important point Lord St. Leonards corrects the biographic Chancellor in the following terms:—

"It is in the life of Lord Brougham that Lord Campbell's attacks and misrepresentations as regards myself are to be found. In his first misrepresentation he refers to the habit of the Lord Chancellor to receive openly, being above all disguise, many times in the course of a morning, letters on the Bench, read them, and write, seal, and dispatch answers, meanwhile listening to the *Counsel*, and asking them questions. He then observes that this habit was particularly distasteful to that very pertulant though very learned and able Counsel, Sir Edward Sugden (now Lord St. Leonards), who tried to correct it, but was unlucky in the occasion which he took, and the method he employed for the purpose. As the most marked and effectual intimation of his displeasure, he suddenly stopped in the middle of a sentence while the Chancellor was writing. After a considerable pause the Chancellor, without raising his eyes from the paper, said, Go on, Sir Edward, I am listening to you. Sugden: I observe that your Lordship is engaged in writing, and not favouring me with your attention. Chancellor: I am signing papers of mere form. You may as well say that I am not to blow my nose or take snuff while you speak. Sir Edward sat down with a huff, but on this occasion he was laughed at, and the Chancellor was applauded. Now what occurred in Court at least twenty-one years before this graphic account was written or prepared for publication, and at which the writer was not present, did not raise any laugh at my expense, or any applause of the Lord Chancellor. I had no unkind feeling towards him; he had whilst I was in the other Court, spoken to the Bar of me in high terms, and frequently sent me down notes to ask me to dinner, to meet one or two Members of the Cabinet. I now desire to speak kindly of him, and not add to the pain which Lord Campbell's life of him must have inflicted on his family; but I must state the plain facts. His biographer speaks of him as being above all disguise, and that while reading and writing he listened to the *Counsel* and asked him questions. No doubt at that time he did not disguise his occupation. Indeed, how could he? A man would come into Court with something like a large mahogany dinner-tray loaded with letters and papers of all sorts, which were placed before the Chancellor, and to which he directed his attention, tearing up very many, and throwing down the torn paper, which led to the remarks upon him by the 'Times.' When a Counsel has, as he is bound to do, made himself master of his case, and is endeavouring to make the Judge understand it, and more especially where the Judge is new to the law of the Court, nothing can be more painful than to find that the Judge is directing his attention wholly to other things, and that his address is in truth not listened to. His anxiety is not removed if the Judge every now and then asks a question, to show that he is

attending to the argument, and the Counsel knows it to be founded in error. In truth, the Chancellor's proceeding was altogether inconsistent with a due administration of justice. My position was a painful one. I intended no disrespect to the Court, but I did intend to establish the right of Counsel to demand the attention of the Court. Lord Brougham several times asked me to go on, but I declined to do so. If there was any laughter, of which I have no recollection, it assuredly was at the Chancellor's statement, that he supposed he must not blow his nose or take a pinch of snuff. The statement that I was laughed at, and the Chancellor applauded, is wholly untrue; there was not, and indeed there could not be, such a demonstration. Now, then, what was the result? The Chancellor, to his great credit, never afterwards had letters or papers brought into Court; yet he was so far from being above all disquiet, that when, now and then, he did write a letter, he did so on his open note-book, and then dropped it on the floor beneath, and an officer would come in, and looking at the Bar, would dip his hand into the opening, pick up, and carry away the letter. This 'seeing I never seemed to see.' Huff, on my part, there was none. My conduct no doubt was painful to the Chancellor at the time, but he, the Bar, and the public benefited by it. His private mode of now and then writing a letter was evidently from a desire to avoid any further cause of complaint, and none was ever called for."

Since Lord Campbell has begun the game of breaking legal reputations, Lord St. Leonards shows that it is sport at which two persons can play as well as one, and with a well-directed missile he demolishes what has hitherto been John Campbell's strongest title to the respect of his profession:-

"Campbell was proud of his position as head of the Real Property Commission. He was not appointed to it until I had resisted Lord Lyndhurst's pressure to accept the office; he would take no denial, but I felt that it was impossible for me, with my engagements at the Bar, to give to the Commission the labour which would be exacted from me. Lord Campbell, who I believe did not know that the office had been offered to me, was in the habit of treating the able Bills which the Commissioners framed as his own. The subjects before the Commission were altogether out of his line of study and practice; and he had no hand in framing the Bills. He converted the heads of one of the Bills in the Report of the Commissioners into a Bill, which of course was laid on one side, and the Bill was drawn elaborately by another hand. One of the learned Conveyancers, who was one of the Commissioners, said to me at the time, speaking of this Bill, that Campbell had no more to do with it than his footman. He seems, from his book, to have taken a great interest in the Wills Bill, but it was prepared by an eminent Conveyancer, a Member of the Real Property Commission, and was, in the improved form in which it passed, brought into the House of Lords in 1837, by Lord Langdale, with an elaborate speech, on the second reading."

How completely Lord St. Leonards has failed to see all the meanness of Campbell's nature, and to appreciate the animus of the biographer's fabrications, is apparent from the simplicity with which he says, "I look in vain for any probable cause of Lord Campbell's rancour against me." Lord Campbell had no special rancour against the author of the present treatise. He had a strong appetite for malicious gossip, and a universal antipathy to all persons brighter, wiser, stronger than himself. His rule was to damage to the fullest extent of his ability every reputation that crossed his path. Whether it belonged to man or woman, brave knight or virtuous lady, Bacon in the seventeenth or Brougham in the nineteenth century, a great name was a thing to be struck at and injured. In tracing out the careers of Brougham and Lyndhurst he came upon scores of reputations, at each of which he had a fling; and when Sir Edward Sugden's reputation crossed his path,

the biographer—not under the influence of any peculiar hostility to Lord St. Leonards, but in obedience to his strongest instinct—took out a poisoned knife and stabbed that reputation with it. Had it been any other person's fair fame he would have dealt with it in like manner.

*Idylls and Epigrams, chiefly from the Greek Anthology.* By Richard Garnett. (Macmillan & Co.)

THOSE who appreciate the production of the fine arts, or any of them, as art, are fewer in number, perhaps, than we take for granted. Such appreciation is taste, in the highest sense of that word, and requires not only a natural sensibility, but much cultivation. In all fine art the distinctive quality is in the manner, the style,—not in the subject, however striking,—not in the intellectual or moral aim, however admirable. This truth, familiar and trite to some, is so far from being generally received, even among those who are capable of a high degree of enjoyment from works of art, that a reference to it is more likely than not to provoke opposition, perhaps indignant resistance, as tending to reduce art to a triviality, and the artist to the level of a better sort of confectioner. In poetry especially our friends demand great thoughts, high aims, noble feelings, striking subjects, impressive lessons, invention, wisdom, subtlety, &c., as the things truly needful; and very admirable and desirable these things are, beyond question. Yet, all said on this that can be said, it is necessary to come back to some simple truths, namely, that it is the first and special duty of a picture to charm the eye, or, if you prefer it, the mind by means of the visual sense,—of music to enchant the ear,—of poetry also to give delight through the ear, subtly interwoven with thought, imagery and affection: a delight less direct and stirring, sensuously, than that of music, but more varied and definite in its associations. Sweetness and proportionality are in the face of a true work of art, then perceived as beauty. But this is not therefore superficial in an ill sense; it is not hid on from without, but is the final expression of the innermost structure and life.

These thoughts recurred to us on opening Mr. Garnett's little volume, the aspect of its pages pleasantly beckoning our imagination to the quiet, cool, woodland paths of old minor poetry, of which, in the clatter and crush, the competition and costliness of our modern life, we are apt to forget the very existence; the fine arts themselves, which ought to work for our relief and solace, being too often involved in the general whirlpool.

A volume of Greek Anthology is, in this way, a seldom-failing refreshment and delight. We stray along, innocently oblivious of duties as well as of cares, loitering under the mottled shade of thin-woven twigs, resting on a grassy bank, plucking wild flower or fruit, watching some rivulet, some flitting bird—every doleful recollection soothed away, and the problems of the future recognized dimly and softly, without anxiety or pain.

Mr. Garnett, in his little volume of translations and imitations, offers to the English reader a share of this kind of pleasure,—opens to him certain glimpses and gleams of such a pathway. That the essential harmony of form, which, as the Greeks so well understood, is the distinction of a true work of art, should often be exhibited perfectly in a translation, is not to be expected. A thoroughly fine translation of a poem is even rarer than a fine original poem. But the whole smack of the little book (only seventy pages) is sympathetic and scho-

larly, and the flavour left on the palate Greekish and pleasant.

The longest, and at the same time, we think, one of the happiest pieces, is this paraphrase of Meleager's verses on

SPRING.

Winds sleep, snows melt, the sea's revolt is quelled,  
The blue of heaven unveiled, and Spring beheld,  
Scattering glad boons, a bright and fair-robed thing,  
Whose path is life, as o'er the carpeting  
Of emerald earth she wends with gracious tread.  
Now leaves transparent with soft light are spread  
Forth from the quickening branch that sways and droops  
With blossom; now the meadows bloom with troops  
Of meek and pastoral flowers, where sits in peace  
The shepherd piping for his flock's increase.  
The ports are void, the issuing vessels strew  
A moving whiteness o'er the mirroring blue.  
With shouts and thrilling laughter, o'er the sod  
Bounding, the ivied Bacchante hauls her God.  
Forth sally the thick bees, the feathered crowds  
Assemble on the branch, or from high clouds  
The note descends; the river teems with swans;  
The thatch her swallow harbours; halcyons  
Talk softly to the sea; and brake and dell  
Sequester the sweet throat of Philomel.  
If the leaf be new, the bare earth clad,  
The flock prolific, and the shepherd glad,  
Furrowed the sea, and Bacchus served with songs,  
The hives astir, the air with winged throngs  
Peopled, and music breathed from every tree,  
Silent alone and thankless shall he be,  
Whose gift 'mid mortal men is melody?  
Nay, rather let him smite his lyre and sing  
Hymns with a happy heart to genial Spring.

Nos. 5, 45, 98, 103, 104, and not these only, are noticeably elegant. Some few, on the other hand, appear to us jejune; and 158 and 161 we fail to comprehend. Epigram No. 137, one of the author's own, is merely an expansion of the well-known line,

He never pardons who hath done the wrong.

*A Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India and High Asia; with a Dissertation, based on the Hodgson Lists, Official Records and MSS.* By W. W. Hunter, B.A. (Trübner & Co.)

It would, perhaps, have been more correct to have called this book a Comparative Vocabulary rather than a Comparative Dictionary, since the mere form of words is given in different languages without comment or explanation, though a Dissertation is prefixed. The vocabulary consists of 186 words, divided into 6 heads or chapters, containing 15 numerals, 19 pronouns, 37 adverbs and particles, 63 nouns, as ant, bird, cat, dog—28 adjectives, as bad, bitter, good—and 24 verbs, as bring, come, eat, go. One of these 186 words is given in each page, at the top of the page, in French, German, English, Russian and Latin. Then, in parallel columns, are given the forms of the same word in 14 languages, which are taken as types, under three heads—"Inflecting," the Sanskrit and Arabic; "Compounding," the Bask, Fincic, Magyar, Turkish, Circassian, Georgian, Mongolian, Mantchu, Javanese and Malay; and "Isolating," the Chinese and Japanese. Below are given the forms of the word in 119 Indian languages, spoken by non-Aryan races. The whole presents a good foundation for that comparison, which we hope to see carried much further by the help of inflections and an examination of the structure of different parts of speech, in the Comparative Grammar promised by the author.

The Dissertation prefixed to the vocabulary is most valuable, but the value of the political part outweighs that of the linguistic a thousand times. The great idea which Mr. Hunter has been the first to take up in a comprehensive way becoming a statesman is, that the non-Aryan races of India imperatively demand to be studied in order that they may be "politically utilized, and by proper measures converted from a source of weakness to a source of strength." No doubt, men like Cleveland, Hall, Dixon and Outram have laboured with

won  
tribe  
more  
Gov  
to  
"No  
will  
nam  
Mr.  
Oris  
San  
who  
flam  
miss  
and  
prise  
Chris  
peop  
poli  
enter  
The  
labor  
asse  
in f  
and  
race  
wh  
fore  
histo  
The  
and  
jung  
qui  
We  
point  
that  
state  
if th  
the  
any  
lingu  
  
Pri  
ce  
(S  
On  
leve  
geol  
Soci  
mos  
tre  
rank  
thor  
The  
and  
in  
shov  
of t  
and  
foss  
mod  
Thr  
resp  
offe  
the  
wor  
ceiv  
tial  
I

wonderful success amongst the aboriginal tribes, and that missionaries have done even more to civilize and attach them to the British Government. On this latter point we are glad to read Mr. Hunter's testimony. He says—“No history of the British occupation of India will be complete without the mention of such names as those of Mr. Williamson, of Birbhum; Mr. Puxley, of Rajmahal; the two Phillipses, of Orissa; Dr. Batchelor, who worked the first Santali press at Midnapore; and many others whose scholarship is warmed from the holy flame of Christian zeal.” And he adds of the missionaries—“It was to these noble and devoted men that I owed my first materials, and from them I learned that missionary enterprise means not only the propagation of the Christian faith, but also the civilization of whole races, and the coming back of long-lapsed peoples to a new life.” But great as have been the fruits of the labours of such men, their efforts have been necessarily isolated and intermittent. What is wanted is, that the Government should now take up the study and civilization of the non-Aryan tribes as the great political object of the day. Success in this enterprise will add the strongest possible link to the chain which holds fast India to England. The races here spoken of are worthy of all the labour that can be expended on them. We assent to every word that Mr. Hunter records in favour of them. The loyalty, truthfulness and indomitable courage of these neglected races have been attested again and again by all who have known them best; that is, by the foremost Englishmen whose names adorn the history of England's connexion with India. The accessible parts of India are now all subdued and in part civilized. It is to the difficult, jungly and mountainous regions inhabited by the aboriginal tribes that civilization and tranquillization have yet to make their way.

We trust that this book will be the starting-point in a new era for our Indian Empire, and that the course recommended in it will immediately engage the attention of our Indian statesmen. In the mean time, it would be well if the India Office ordered copies of the volume to be distributed among all those who can in any way assist in solving the political and linguistic problems with which it deals.

*Primeval Man: an Examination of some Recent Speculations.* By the Duke of Argyll. (Strahan & Co.)

Of all modern reformers, Science is the greatest leveller. Last year the Duke of Argyll read a geological paper at a meeting of the Geological Society of London, on which occasion it was most instructive to witness the reception and treatment of the Duke in a full house. All the veterans of the Society were there; and serried rank after rank of old and new school geologists thronged the forms to listen to the noble Duke. The geology concerned in part his own country, and he read a creditable paper thereupon. But in the subsequent discussion no favour was shown to rank and title—at least on the part of the newer school. Truth was the sole object; and certain dissentients handled the Duke as democratically as they would have handled a fossil, albeit they employed the customary modes of speech, “His Grace” and “the Duke.” Three mortal hours did we ourselves listen in respectful silence, though often prompted to offer our own opinion; and we came away with the conviction that in no other country of the world could a Duke be more courteously received in respect of his rank, yet more impartially tested in respect of his science.

In the little book now published, the Duke

hardly does justice to his subject or to himself. It is a revised reprint of some papers in *Good Words*; and though we wish to say nothing but good words concerning it, we cannot but lament that the noble author had no leisure to re-model and expand it. “Many of the questions,” says his Grace, “which are involved in the reasoning of this essay, are questions which touch upon the profoundest problems of our nature and of our history;” and for this very reason an inadequate work is specially disappointing. Had the Duke wrought out his present topic as he wrought out that of ‘The Reign of Law,’ he would have won attention and regard; but all who, with ourselves, looked for a similar volume, must feel how little has been done compared with what might have been done by the same writer. He has just turned up the turf of the surface, and left but unsown and disturbed clods. Subsoil ploughing is as good a literary as an agricultural practice; surface ploughing is as unproductive in books as in fields.

This book is a brief running criticism on various topics relating to Primeval Man in general, and on Sir John Lubbock's views about Early Savages in particular. On any one of these topics a volume might be written, and on Sir John Lubbock a volume as large and as instructive as his own ‘Pre-historic Times,’ which we in due course commended to public notice.

The Duke, of course, is diametrically opposed to Sir John Lubbock's theories of savage life, and to the transmutational inferences connected with them. He urges a separate treatment of three questions usually associated, viz.: 1. The origin of man considered simply as a species, that is to say, the method of his creation or introduction into the world. 2. The antiquity of man, or the time in the geological history and preparation of the globe at which his creation took place. 3. His mental, moral and intellectual condition when first created.

He would have civilization strictly defined, and time indulgently extended. “It seems,” says the Duke, “more than questionable how far the history of man given in the Old Testament either is or was intended to be a complete history, or more than the history of typical men and of typical generations”; and again, “I know of no one moral or religious truth which depends on a short estimate of man's antiquity. On the contrary, a high estimate of that antiquity is of great value in its bearing upon another question much more important than the question of time can ever be, viz., the question of the unity of the human race. And precisely in proportion as we value our belief in that unity ought we to be ready and willing to accept any evidence on the question of man's antiquity.”

On the subject of human degradation the Duke thinks Sir John Lubbock quite unsatisfactory and superficial.—The former maintains that instead of there being no evidence of such degradation, “nothing in the natural history of man can be more certain than that both morally and intellectually, and physically, he can, and he often does sink from a higher to a lower level. This is true of man both collectively and individually.” Sir J. Lubbock's facts are then turned against his theory: “There is hardly a single fact quoted by Sir J. Lubbock in favour of his own theory, which, when viewed in connexion with the same indisputable principle, does not tell against that theory rather than in its favour.” In another page the Duke observes: “And now we can better estimate the value to be set on the arguments which have been founded on the rude implements found in the river-drifts and in the caves of northern

Europe. I, for one, accept the evidence which geology affords, that these implements are of very ancient date. I accept, too, the evidence which that science affords, that these implements were in all probability the ice-hatchets and the rude knives used by the tribes which, towards the close of the Glacial Age, had pushed their way to the farthest limits of the lands which were then habitable. And what follows? The inevitable conclusion is, that it must be as safe to argue from these implements as to the condition of man at that time in the countries of his primeval home, as it would be in our day to argue from the habits and arts of the Eskimo as to the civilization in London or in Paris.”

Briefly noting his own views on the savage theory and its advocates, the Duke terminates his critical sketch. In his present high political position the noble author cannot be expected to expand it, and it only shows what might have been achieved at leisure. Undoubtedly, there is much to be advanced on the Duke's side of the argument, and if any qualified writer will put forth his strength in that direction, he may be assured that he will not require a ducal coronet in order to obtain a fair hearing. In one common-sense maxim, as expressed by the Duke, all right thinkers will acquiesce: “We must, indeed, be very cautious in identifying the interests of religion with any interpretation (however certain we may have hitherto assumed it to be) of the language of Scripture, upon subjects which are accessible to scientific research. We know from past experience how foolish and futile it is to do so.”

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Mrs. Hardcastle's Adventures.* By Lady Charles Thynne. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A time-honoured schoolboy joke consists in switching a cane as closely as possible to a friend's nose without touching it; and Lady Charles Thynne evidently has a taste for practising a similar sleight-of-hand in her novels. When, about a year ago, we distinguished ‘Colonel Fortescue's Daughter’ from the class commonly known as sensational, we were conscious of sailing very near the wind indeed; and in doing as much for ‘Mrs. Hardcastle's Adventures,’ it must be with the same implied stipulation—that if the author writes to retain her exemption, she must not go an inch further than she has gone in this instance. For so long a time, indeed, is the reader kept in his unsuspecting delusion that there is a *pièce de résistance* in the shape of something or other naughty looming in the distance, that it is hard to say in the end whether the disappointing tameness of the explanation is a pleasurable surprise or an annoying one. The book throughout is trying to weak nerves in this respect. Its early part keeps one in feverish fear that bigamy, at the very least, is about to turn up directly. Halfway through, a mind imbued with sporting tendencies would estimate the proper odds to be very heavy in favour of the heroine disgracing herself. The concluding pages one turns over slowly and anxiously, with the conviction that the author is certainly going to fall into the seriously inartistic mistake of letting Lord Blair marry Mrs. Hardcastle. For some reason or another all these fears prove groundless so far as the result goes; though we are strongly inclined to suspect Lady Charles Thynne did not resist the temptation, in each case, without an effort. If we are wrong, it is to be regretted that she has failed in doing full justice to her obvious powers by reason of choosing a foundation-stone too small for her edifice; in consequence of which blunder the whole tumbles

down directly after it is completed. If we are right, it is a pity that she was unable to make up her mind positively at the outset. A very few words will make this plain, even without letting our readers into the mystery, which they should discover by reading the book for themselves. Mrs. Hardcastle's secret being a perfectly innocent one, and damaging neither to herself nor to anybody else, what other conceivable reason was there for not divulging it at the very commencement of her "adventures" except that it was the only excuse for her being made the heroine of a romance in three volumes—a piece of sentimentalism with which her very clearly drawn character is wholly inconsistent. That neither of those who were in her confidence should have dispelled, in one confident word, her extraordinary notion that she was in Brisseton's power is as artificially inconceivable as that Brisseton himself should have imagined it was so, or have put himself with such imbecile audacity into the perils of the law. Again, Mrs. Hardcastle, in respect of her decidedly un-Platonic relations with Lord Blair, necessitates this dilemma—either she was good and pure in thought as well as in deed all along, in which case her long train of indiscretions is only an irrelevant interlude inserted as so much "spice" for the sake of a certain class of readers' palates, or she was only faithful to her husband in the least possible degree; and therefore all the righteous indignation of herself and her friends, which dismisses her from the stage rather as a poor martyr than as a medley of folly and cunning, is absurdly out of place. Lastly, if Lord Blair could not marry his widowed love (and we quite agree that, according to all the canons of novelistic art, he could not), why did he not at least propose to her? He had helped her to compromise herself with him irretrievably, had loved her very passionately on some occasions, and very loyally always, and had pretty strong proofs of her love for him; yet, without apparent reason or excuse, he never makes even the offer of that *amende honorable* which orthodoxy and probability alike entitle the reader to expect. With hardly any extra trouble, the author would have achieved a much more effective wind-up by giving the lady the creditable privilege of saying "no" to a good offer, and retiring gracefully into, at least, the penance of self-denial. As it is, her invisible transition from the border land of vice to the centre of virtue, the sudden discovery of her dying husband's worth, and the startling disappearance, without one word of explanation as to when or why it occurred, of her unlawful love, are all unnatural and unpleasing. In more ways than one, indeed, the tale is patchy and unsatisfactory, and, from first to last, leaves behind it the impression of clever crudeness. Lord Blair is the nearest approach to a perfectly conceived character that is to be found in it; and he does such silly things in the kindness of his heart as are utterly irreconcilable with the manifest clearness of his brain. Mr. Hardcastle and Effie resemble rough outlines of glorious heads, whose designer has wanted time or patience to work out her conceptions. Sarah Hardcastle, again, is genuine flesh and blood, but wasted for want of development. The clever little touch of nature, which makes her the first to suspect that the still waters are deeper than they seem, and the last to hold out in her persistence that they are yet not so deep as the others suspect, when they fly to the opposite extreme, is a sign (which, however, is not needed) that Lady C. Thynne can do a good deal better than this if she tries. We doubt, indeed, if she will ever do herself justice until she attains—

— the moment to decide,  
In the strife of truth and falsehood,

for the natural or unblushingly sensational side, positively one way or the other. There is a large class of novel-readers who, while they feel half-ashamed of themselves and boast of much pious indignation against sensationalism, are seduced by its fascinations nevertheless; and she may depend upon it that all these, as well as the extremes on both sides of the question, will meet on common ground in disparaging a story whose chief attraction is an obvious imitation of the forbidden fruit without its reality or flavour—a mystery whose best summary is "much ado about nothing."

We must not lay the volumes down, however, without reminding our readers that it is for the author's sake, and not for theirs, that we have dwelt upon the blemishes of her work. We are confident, as we have said, that she can do much more; but till she does nobody need be afraid of finding plenty of entertainment in this earnest of better things to come.

*For Her Sake.* By Frederick W. Robinson. 3 vols. (Low & Co.)

'For Her Sake' has the merit of a good beginning; and here and there it contains some forcible scenes and clever writing; but the author of 'Grandmother's Money' fails on the present occasion to do himself justice, because, instead of depicting life as it is, he aims at reproducing the worst effects and most insincere representations of the violent sensationalists. Given full credit for occasional exhibitions of ability, he must be condemned for producing a story that contradicts experience in most of its principal characters and positions, and is so surcharged with the elements of unwholesome excitement, that it is a relief to know that the life of its pages bears no more resemblance to the ordinary facts of human existence than the life of hospitals and lunatic asylums bears to the action of the world outside the peculiar abodes of bodily disease and mental derangement.

In the earlier and better part of the tale, the principal character is Sir William Kelpdale—one of those polite, suffering and embittered representatives of a luxurious and fastidious aristocracy, who are introduced into novels to console persons of inferior quality and breeding with the assurance that a man may possess many of the social privileges and personal distinctions, which are the most frequent objects of ambition and causes of envy, and yet be a very pitiable and miserable creature. Sir William is a proud man: proud of his ancient lineage, fine estate and patrician air, he regards the aristocracy as his "set," and looks down upon merchants with languid curiosity as creatures chiefly remarkable for their desire to force themselves on the notice of nobility, and their singular disposition to imagine that money can purchase for them the appearance of equality with their natural rulers. To his steward, who, in a moment of incaution, ventures to pray for a blessing on his patron's granddaughter, the disdainful baronet remarks, with only the faintest possible sign of irritation, "When you are in a fervent mood again, Mr. Prayse, be good enough to confine your blessings to your own estimable family. The Kelpdales bless themselves, as well as help themselves." Of course, the proud man, who cannot endure that his grandchild should be blessed by plebeian lips, is tortured by a secret consciousness of social humiliation, and of his need for the sympathy which he can condescend neither to seek nor to accept. Unattended by the anguish of a hidden shame, such insolence would fail to convey one of the most edifying of those

moral lessons with which novelists impart a savour of lofty purpose and religious sentiment to their otherwise frivolous pages; and Sir William's arrogance is put prominently before readers in the opening parts of the narrative, so that they may the more highly appreciate the anger and loathing and sense of personal disgrace with which he regards the character and conduct of his only son, Richard Kelpdale, a coarse, boorish, murderous sot, the deformities of whose brutal nature are rendered especially hideous by being placed in strong contrast against the virtues and graces of his daughter, Louisa Kelpdale, the heroine of the drama.

So soon as Sir William Kelpdale has been removed from his honourable estate, and the afflictions which attended it, by an artistic course of domestic troubles and paralytic strokes, the story loses all claim to respectful consideration, and introduces the reader to a state of society in which every man bids fair to become his own poisoner, and no one enjoys more security of life than he can command with a revolver. Our old friend, the mysterious detective, who is by no means so clever a fellow as he thinks himself, comes over from Paris, and hunts for mares' nests in the lanes of Devonshire. Sir Richard Kelpdale drinks deeply and swears inordinately; and on learning that his daughter has become an heiress by the operation of her grandfather's will, agrees with his amiable wife, a gentlewoman of foreign birth and morality, that it would be a pardonable excess of parental authority if they were to gain possession of their dear Louisa's gold by depriving her of her life. With the exception of the baronet's daughter and the young timber-merchant with whom she falls in love, every leading actor in the play becomes more or less insane or tipsy; but to the credit of the hero and heroine, it must be recorded that throughout their numerous and remarkable trials they do not even for a moment show the slightest tendency to madness or ebriety. Save that she persists in calling her grandpapa "grandpa," Louisa behaves in all things just as a young lady of her condition might be expected to behave under a long series of very painful circumstances; and with characteristic good sense, instead of marrying a detective policeman, to whom she has been terrified into making a promise of marriage, she withdraws from the engagement which she could not honestly fulfil, and determines to become the wife of the detective's brother. With commendable promptitude, also, Louisa rises from her sick bed and declines to remain for another hour under the same roof with the step-mother whom she has detected in the very act of putting poison into her medicinal drinks. "I have not slept for hours," said Louisa to Lady Kelpdale, "but have been watchful of you, you poor wretch, who grudged me my life, and would have robbed me of it, and have tempted him, my father, to echo back your wishes. I think that you will let me go away." Lady Kelpdale shrank from her quickly, but did not answer, and Sir Richard's head sank lower. Archibald Hope, the young timber-merchant, exhibits corresponding prudence and good sense in the measures which he takes to preserve Louisa from her inhuman father and step-mother, and also in the conduct of his affairs throughout the novel. On finding that old Sir William Kelpdale never injured him, Archibald has the extraordinary magnanimity to forgive him; and on being challenged by his maniacal brother, Maurice, to exchange pistol-shots with him over a dining-room table, he throws out of the window the pistol which has been forced into his hand by the frantic challenger, and,

turning to his enraged brother, says, "Fire if you will; it is the maniac, not the brother, who kills me." In fact, Archibald on the one hand, and Louisa on the other, behave with so much propriety in their respective positions, and prove themselves so highly qualified to live together happily in the bonds of holy matrimony, that we are at a loss how to account for their conduct and eventual marriage in a novel which seems written for the express purpose of showing that madness is the prevailing mood of human nature.

*Harry Egerton; or, the Younger Son of the Day.* By G. L. Tottenham. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

If Harry Egerton be really the type of the younger sons of families of wealth and position in England at the present day, and if there be really no careers or employments open to them by which they may live, except gambling and betting on the turf, to which may be added getting into debt and looking out for an heiress, the prayers of the congregation are certainly much needed for this country! The story of 'Harry Egerton,' as told by Mr. Tottenham, is a series of incidents, which are stuck upon a framework of such feebleness that it would scarcely support a drama for a company of marionettes. A story so unreasonable has seldom been set forth in a novel. The incidents purport to be scenes of life and manners in the present day; scenes in the ball-room, at the club, at the dinner-table, on the turf, and on the moors; scenes with which many novels have made their readers familiar, and which Mr. Tottenham does not give with any special vigour; the total absence of reality in his characters takes all flavour out of the story. If he intends his work as a burlesque, it lacks humour and vitality; if he intends it as a satire on the follies of the day, he wants the earnest indignation and scorn of baseness which should animate the man who desires to point a moral. There is nothing racy in the satire and no moral at all that we can find. Harry Egerton, the "younger son" (whom the readers of 'Charlie Villars at Cambridge' may recollect), having got into some money difficulties of no great amount, applies to his father for help, promising never to exceed his allowance any more. The old gentleman not only flatly refuses to give him a farthing, but orders him out of the house, "that he may forget his existence." The old gentleman, we are told, has the peculiarity of always sticking to whatever he says, especially if it is said in a passion, however much he may repent of it. Harry Egerton accordingly goes out of the house, takes handsome bachelor lodgings, and makes no attempt to mollify his father. He dresses and goes to a ball that same evening, and there meets with Blanche Villars, the sister of his friend Charlie, with whom he has fallen in love. He has only his allowance and his debts, and no prospect of any occupation, for his father refuses to buy his commission, so until his father relents he lives on donations from a rich aunt, continues to lounge in the Park, to frequent fashionable society, and to deny himself nothing that can be obtained by getting into debt. His aunt instils into him the duty of marrying an heiress to whom she has introduced him. As his father continues obdurate, Harry Egerton, who has received an education at a public school and at college, who is full of health and strength, and in a good position in society, proceeds to get his living by deliberate gambling, by becoming a "betting man." He has plenty of companions who do likewise, and although some of his friends speak of him as going "rather to the bad," he is not much blamed: the fault is all laid

upon his father, and the author holds him up as a fine, good-hearted fellow *quand même*. He gets recklessly into debt, not only with tradespeople, but with anybody who will lend him money. When he has a run of ill-luck he almost resolves to marry the heiress, though he still professes to himself that he loves Blanche, and he thinks she likes him. At last he is ruined. The one good scene in the book,—and it is very well done,—is the return from the Derby of a party of young men, who have lost heavily. When Harry is quite ruined he makes an appeal to his father, who persists in being a Roman stoic, but dies directly after of his suppressed emotion. The elder brother, Philip, takes everything, and Harry's fortune is at the blackest, when it suddenly turns out that the elder brother has been changed at nurse, the genuine baby having been accidentally smothered, and that Harry is the heir. His father had reason to suspect this fact when he turned him out of doors; old beggars and old nurses, of course, appear on the scene to reveal and attest the mystery. There is a protest and a lawsuit; but Harry wins. He generously gives his dispossessed brother twenty thousand pounds, and Harry being now a man of fortune, is allowed to marry Miss Blanche Villars, though we are told shortly before that "he had become a gambler at heart"; but he is destined to happiness, and disappears in the glory of a wedding breakfast.

*On Smoking and Drinking.* By James Parton. (Boston, U.S., Ticknor & Fields.)

THIS little book is the most pleasant and readable volume of temperance literature with which it has been our lot to meet. It is well written, clever, amusing, and likely to be profitable, though the author indulges in the usual teetotal luxury of sweeping assertion against the use of stimulants in all and every shape. No general assertion can be made to hold an absolute truth—as well might the wise men of Gotham build a wall to imprison their cuckoo! With how many grains of allowance must the following dogma be received?—"All such facts as these indicate the real office of alcohol in our modern life; it enables us to violate the laws of Nature without immediate suffering and speedy destruction. This appears to be its chief office in conjunction with its ally tobacco. Alcohol and Tobacco support half the modern world in doing wrong. That is their part—their rôle as the French investigators term it—in the present life of the human race." Again: "It is known that life can be sustained many years in considerable vigour upon a short allowance of food, provided the victim keeps his system well saturated with alcohol. Travellers across the plains to California tell us that soon after getting past St. Louis they strike a region where the principal articles of diet are saleratus and grease, to which a little flour and pork are added, upon which they say human life cannot be supported unless the natural waste of the system is retarded by 'preserving' the tissues in whiskey. Mr. Greeley, however, got through alive, without resorting to this expedient, but he confesses in one of his letters he suffered the pangs and horrors of indigestion."

If it were necessary to perform the journey, where was the particular virtue in adding "the pangs and horrors of indigestion" to the other difficulties? or in what did the practical advantage to the "laws of Nature" consist? Indigestion is surely as abhorrent to those laws as the whiskey that enables a man to avoid the suffering. We should say the obedience to the

law of self-preservation lay in using the whiskey as a remedy.

There is again the following paragraph about a certain dinner which seems to have obtained notoriety at all events:—"There is a paragraph now making the grand tour of the newspapers which informs the public that there was a dinner given the other evening in New York consisting of twelve courses, and keeping the guests five hours at the table. For five hours men and women sat consuming food, occupying half an hour at each viand. What could sustain human nature in such an amazing effort? What could enable them to look into one another's face without blushing scarlet at the infamy of such a waste of time, food, and digestive force? What concealed from them the iniquity and deep vulgarity of what they were doing?" The explanation of the mystery is given in the paragraph that records the crime—"There was a different kind of wine for each course. Even at an ordinary dinner party, who could eat it through or sit it out without a constant sipping of wine to keep his brain muddled and lash his stomach to unnatural exertion? We all know and confess to one another how absurd such banquets are, and yet few have the courage and humanity to feed their friends in a way which they can enjoy and feel the better for next morning." From this we should be inclined to fancy that the Americans do not understand the art of dining. In another page the author speaks of having seen "Mr. Dickens eating and drinking his way through the elegantly bound book which Mr. Delmonico substituted for the usual bill of fare at the dinner given by the Press to the great author last year." Mr. Parton imagines that guests must eat all and everything set before them; he also declares that the wine and the smoking are the reasons why ladies are never invited to public dinners; and he considers the female element would be a great improvement. By all this it will be seen that Mr. Parton has the defects of his qualities, and that having adopted a principle he pushes it to the extreme, and supports it through thick and thin. He is by no means singular in this. We once heard an uncompromising vegetarian call a magnificent roast sirloin of beef "a piece of a dead carcass"; and all the evils prophesied from drinking wine were asserted of those who persisted in eating meat, game, fish, or poultry;—good health, good taste, and refined intelligence were to be obtained only from a diet of potatoes and parsnips and such like. If all stimulants were simply poisonous—inventions by which men killed themselves under the delusion that they were doing themselves good—we do not think there would be the strong and well-pronounced instinct to desire them, nor to discover the means of making them in all regions, whether savage or civilized. "Strong drink" certainly meets some genuine "want" in the complex and mysterious organism of the human body,—a want which no food can supply; it acts like a connecting link between body and soul. The process of nutrition is as great a mystery as the secret of life itself. But "strong drink" is a perilous boon; like fire, it is a good servant but a terrible master, and has constantly a tendency to get the upper hand. When either man or woman feels that the servant would get above the master, there is no compromise possible: were the stimulant in moderate portions ten times as necessary for health or comfort, it must be relinquished absolutely. "Strong drink" under all its shapes, from tokay and champagne to lager beer and "Old Tom," is a subtle and encroaching enemy, and must have no quarter.

shown to it. "The life is more than meat," and the life of the soul is more precious than the life of the body. Wherever there is a consciousness of being liable to be enticed by wine and those drinks to which wine is allied, it must be accepted as a decree which may not be changed or tampered with, that in total abstinence alone is there safety. It must be accepted as a fact, as a condition of the existence of such man or woman, that it is far better to die if need be, than to live to be the slave of drink, or indeed of any other created thing. There is in some men a physical, and generally constitutional, tendency to drink. Moderation is then simply impossible; it is a grievous delusion; and the man or woman so constituted who tries it, will be sucked down by the strong current of ever-increasing temptation. It is far better to die than to live dishonoured. In this conviction we are as firm as the most ardent teetotaller can desire. We are also persuaded that they who, for the sake of giving help and example and moral support to those who are tempted in this direction, voluntarily relinquish all stimulating and pleasant drinks do a noble and generous act of brotherly kindness and charity—they give a vital help and strength to those who are weak.

We have often heard it said by tempted and struggling victims, that the sight of other people taking "a cheerful glass" of wine or punch without harm and without misgiving, rouses a sense of hardship, and injustice, and bitterness in their minds, as though they were accepting a degraded and pariah condition by confessing their own inability to partake and be moderate; they say that at such times a painful sense of privation comes over them, and that the thought that they may never join in the "moderate" potations is like a sentence of perpetual imprisonment and isolation. Of course this is a morbid condition, born of weakness; but it is all the more generous and helpful in those who are "strong" to abstain.

There are some curious facts stated with reference to the state of the brain produced by drinking, and the condition in which it is left when the habit has been overcome; also there is an account of the various asylums for the treatment of those who have been the victims of drunkenness. The cure seems to be perfect so long as the persons continue to abstain entirely, but to attempt to return to habits of "moderation" is always fatal—the very sight and smell of liquor seem, in some instances, to excite the brain beyond control. The struggles of those who are afflicted with this fatal propensity to conquer it are often heroic. Let those who are free be thankful, and have pity on the weak; let them make it easy for them to refuse; and on no consideration ought a refusal to drink wine or spirits to be combated or met by persuasion or enticement. A staunch total abstinance friend of ours declares that if wine were as nasty to take as rhubarb and magnesia doctors might recommend it a long time before any one would take a glass three times a day; and a very ardent lover of salmon-fishing and keen sportsman whom we knew never took any other liquor on his expeditions than strong cold tea, with sugar and cream, which, though it does not sound inviting, is a very pleasant potation.

To turn from drinking to smoking, the author is as absolute against tobacco in every shape as he is against strong liquor. He would not even allow the poor bricklayer's labourer his pipe, for if he abstained from his pipe he would be less likely to be contented with his position, and would try to rise in the world. Tobacco-smoking is not so fatally ensnaring as the propensity to drink. Moderation is not only quite possible,

but excess is the exception and not the rule. A cigar, or, better than any cigar, a pipe of good tobacco, not only soothes the nerves, but clears the perceptive faculties. Any man who has had severe headwork to do, whether calculations or compositions, knows well that a cogitative "pipe" will enable him to see his way through a difficulty which was perplexing him before.

*The Taxation of the United Kingdom.* By R. Dudley Baxter, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)

A careful system of inquiry into the consumption of taxed articles by all classes of the community, has enabled Mr. Baxter to publish a work on Taxation as valuable as such a work can be. Our criticisms must be chiefly of a general nature, for in his facts Mr. Baxter is not to be contradicted, although (at p. 24) he appears to exclude the profits of the Post Office from the taxation of the country, of which they really form a part; and although it might, perhaps, be contended that he is wrong when he attempts to found plans for a future revision of taxation upon the assumption that taxes really fall upon those by whom they are apparently paid. Our view is, that in taxation there is no such thing as right or wrong; but that while expediency points to a certain diffusion of the burthen, as it is called, among all classes, nevertheless if all the taxes of the country were levied on one class, in the long run they would so thoroughly recoup themselves that taxation would again fall where it had fallen before. Even if this principle be accepted as correct, inquiries into the taxation of a country are still useful, inasmuch as we require to know what taxes are wasteful through the cost of collection,—what taxes wasteful through the restrictions with which they cumber trades. No one, not being Chancellor of the Exchequer, for instance, can fail to see that taxes upon locomotion, upon providence and upon food are *prima facie* bad taxes; but, on the other hand, if it be true that it matters little in the long run where taxation apparently falls, still at the moment we must learn to be wary of sudden changes, since a sudden change in the incidence of taxation must inevitably involve confiscation of a portion of the property of those on whom the burthen is shifted, even though their successors may, in the long run, bring things straight again. As an example, we may suppose that a middle-class parliament should throw the burthen of taxation on great fortunes on the one hand, and manual labour incomes on the other, by coupling high Customs duties with a cumulative income-tax. Nominal wages would rise, and the workmen's sons would recoup their trades for their fathers' losses, but by the sudden check to trade the fathers might very probably have been ruined. Another point which throws discredit upon the value of taxation-literature is the vagueness of the principles upon which the calculations have to be founded. Mr. Baxter distinguishes in his tables between town and country manual labour incomes, but in his general per-centages he lumps them. Now, the agricultural labourer, who leaves his old people to be supported from the rates, and who himself comes upon them when he falls ill or when he grows old, can hardly be called a tax-payer at all; for if you throw additional burthens upon him you merely pauperize him a few years sooner than would otherwise be the case. Of what use is it to lump this man's taxation with that of the artisan in a great town? Again, Mr. Baxter is necessarily unable to separate taxation paid out of taxes, which largely pervades the taxation of great and middle incomes, from the general taxation of the country. Again, too, he has to make the

roughest of guesses at the proportion of rates paid by occupier and landlord,—no small matter, when our local taxation has reached to such a height that it largely exceeds our imperial civil expenditure, and all but equals the interest we pay upon our enormous public debt. All this vagueness renders most taxation figures useless, if not misguiding; but the vagueness is no fault of Mr. Baxter's, and as good as a book upon practical taxation can be his must be pronounced.

*The Life and Death of the Irish Parliament.* —*The City of Rome and its Vicissitudes.*—*Oliver Goldsmith.—The Homely Virtues.*—*The Church in Ireland. Essays and Lectures; Historical and Literary.* By the Right Hon. James Whiteside, Chief Justice of Ireland. (Dublin, Hodges & Co.)

In this pleasant yet not faultless volume the most interesting chapters are those which illustrate the life and death of the Irish Parliament. This is a history complete in itself; well and rapidly told, and increasing in interest and importance as it progresses towards the end. It is a history so little known to the general reader as to come before him with all the charm of novelty, and it will reward him for its perusal. The Chief Justice points out that the conquest of Ireland was really a Saxon conquest, under King Edgar, in the ninth century, and not a Norman one, under Henry the Second, who was but a courteous arbitrator, to whom some of the quarrelsome Irish chiefs owed their more magnificent titles of kings. Ireland then got from England its common law, and it is well known that the whole island was, ecclesiastically, subordinate to the Archbishop of Canterbury. For nearly a century and a half, with one common law, there was but one Parliament. A union, in fact, was the original state of things. The first Parliament held in Ireland was in the reign of Edward the Second, to redress grievances between tenants and vassals, and to provide against the invasion of Edward Bruce. Between that time and Henry the Sixth, if there was a session, it was merely a sort of vestry-meeting; but under the governors for that king, and those sent by Edward the Fourth, the meetings were frequent. Among the later enactments was one decreeing that the King's licence to ecclesiastical absentees should be of no effect, and another prohibiting appeals to the English Parliament. This boldness was subdued in Henry the Seventh's time by the ever-famous law introduced by Sir Edward Poynings, which made every parliamentary decree of the English Parliament part and parcel of the law in Ireland also. Poynings' law made an Irish Parliament useless. It was kept up, however, although the country was in much the same condition as before Edward the Second, when the law made in England was simply proclaimed in Ireland. Poynings' law thoroughly established the dependence of Ireland.

Nevertheless, Henry the Eighth himself found out the Irish difficulty. The Geraldines of Kildare were of those so-called patriotic families whose policy was to secure the government for themselves by making it impossible for others to govern. Henry trusted the Earl, and that Irish governor intrigued with France against Henry, for which that king, to whom the Chief Justice attributes the best of motives, took his full measure of vengeance. But, with the suppression of the Geraldines peace did not come. The Ormonds refused to support the new Lord Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, and the Desmonds urged a Spanish invasion and asked the papal sanction for it. Thereupon came, by Act of Parliament, the Reformation

and the  
Irish  
on  
chiefs  
nor to  
third  
Irish  
of E  
seldo  
some  
Rom  
the w  
not a  
Roman  
unrul  
vasio  
that  
pelle  
subscr  
Dubl  
W  
the jo  
vinc  
ming  
had n  
and th  
No v  
was gove  
prospe  
ances  
establis  
have  
rema  
of th  
by Ol  
is now  
Secor  
The be  
cover  
not s  
W  
Parli  
1692  
liame  
law, i  
in its  
acts  
been  
any l  
of su  
acts  
the n  
poran  
langu  
Rom  
the e  
O'Ha  
other  
Irela  
whil  
and  
as a  
saw P  
Cour  
feeble  
comm  
one  
"all  
void  
Parl  
Hou  
safe  
good  
pow  
fore  
frien  
affai

and the overthrow of the Romish Church in Ireland, "the lands of which were distributed on easy terms amongst the Roman Catholic chieftains, who did not blush to share the spoil," nor to plot against Henry. It was in the thirty-third year of his reign that membership in the Irish Parliament ceased to be limited to persons of English blood or birth. The Parliament seldom met; but one, under Mary, passed some Acts in obedience to Bulls sent from Rome. It is remarkable that the oath taken by the well-paid members of Elizabeth's time was not so worded as legally to exclude either Romanists or Protestant Dissenters. It was an unruly assembly, and treason and foreign invasion reigned under it. We may just mention that after the Spanish invaders had been compelled to retire from Ireland, the English army subscribed 2,000*l.* for founding a library in Dublin University.

With the next reign, that of James the First, the journals of the House begin. The four provinces were represented, Irish representatives mingling with those of English descent. There had not been a meeting for twenty-seven years, and the delegates agreed like serpents in a bag. No wonder that years passed before another was convened; yet "Ireland, under the strong government of Strafford, was tranquil and prosperous," but with a plentiful cry of grievances. Cromwell saw the remedy. He had established one Commonwealth, so he would have but one Parliament. As the author remarks: "The principle and policy of a union of the three kingdoms was thus exemplified by Oliver Cromwell's legislation"—a fact which is not present to every mind. The Restoration, however, repealed this union; but Charles the Second dissolved the Irish Parliament of 1666. The dissolution was caused by a "row" between the Irish Lords, who wanted to sit covered, and the Irish Commons, who would not stand uncovered in their presence.

When the Chief Justice says that no Irish Parliament was summoned between 1666 and 1692, he implies that James the Second's Parliament, which sat in Dublin, violated Poyning's law, sat for the restoration of proscription, and in its session of six weeks perpetrated "more acts of injustice and oppression than had ever been committed in the same space of time by any legislative assembly in the world." Want of success on the part of the King made the acts of this Parliament illegal. At the head of the House of Peers sat, as Lord Chancellor, the most supreme rascal that ever won temporary greatness by the most unblushing villainy—Alexander Fitton. Since his time no Roman Catholic has held the Irish seals till the elevation of the present Chancellor, Mr. O'Hagan, to that office. King William, on the other hand, only summoned a Parliament in Ireland when a special object was in view; while his Government at home did its selfish and foolish best to depress Irish manufactures as a means of benefiting those of England! Swift saw Ireland governed by a clique called its Privy Council, and a Parliament too impotent or too feeble to legislate, when summoned, for its own commercial freedom: while, as he remarked in one of his sermons, he found a loyal people, "all circumstances considered," but "utterly void of what is called public spirit." The Irish Parliament might, at the accession of the House of Hanover, have managed Irish affairs safely and wisely, but it would not fulfil that good work, because it was deprived of the power of acting independently on matters foreign to Ireland. Swift himself, and the best friends of Ireland, never believed that the affairs of one empire could be administered by two independent legislatures. Members

were then members for life. Parliament lasted as long as the King lived, unless he chose to dissolve it. The most important of its offices was to grant supplies,—for a couple of years. An attempt to have the supplies granted for one and twenty years, to save trouble, was defeated by the single vote of a member, whom it made immortal,—"Tottenham in his boots." The Commons grew bold in their right to vote "ways and means," and dissolution followed. As for the Lords, their routine was to meet, hear prayers, see the judges put on their caps, and adjourn. The machine was impracticable. "Were I an Irishman," said Montesquieu to Lord Charlemont, "I should certainly wish for a union with England; and as a general lover of liberty I sincerely desire it."

The passing of an Octennial Bill in some respects was an improvement, but members took to business lazily. A few hours' work fatigued them; and yet there was progress towards parliamentarian independence of action. The patriots and the jokers began to distinguish themselves in the Parliaments of the latter half of the last century. One of Flood's rivals was said to have "the finest face for a grievance that was ever beheld." The times became critical, patriots increased, volunteers with fixed bayonets clamoured for rights, and thence followed the great concession, the repeal of the Declaratory Act of George the First, that the Parliament of Great Britain had the right to enact laws that should bind Ireland. Jubilation followed. England was supposed to have renounced her right to legislate, whereas the British Parliament had repealed an Act, and the patriots, who accepted that legislative process, could not see that the same Parliament was competent to reimpose the Act, if in its wisdom it chose to do so. How the patriots quarrelled over this matter and assailed each other as venal traitors, Mr. Whiteside briefly but amusingly describes. The violence of party spirit was simply disgraceful. Apart from that, the Irish Parliament used its newly inherited independence with some profit and dignity.

It passed useful laws, after mature deliberation; and it refused to pass those which the volunteers and a convention in arms sought to impose upon it. But party spirit ruined the only independent Irish Parliament that ever existed. Pitt's propositions in favour of Irish commerce were overthrown by Fox and the Whigs. Pitt's modified proposal to further the freedom of trade with Ireland was met by the same opponents as an attempt to destroy the recently granted independence of the Irish legislature. That legislature took up the cry; but some of its own members began to understand that two independent legislatures could not successfully administer the affairs of one empire.

Thereupon, the Irish patriots carried the Union—in this way. When temporary insanity attacked George the Third, Fox and the Whigs declared that the heir to the throne became legally Regent, with full kingly powers. Pitt and his friends insisted that the Prince could have legal right only by sanction of Parliament, and even then a Regent must necessarily have something less than the power of the King—who was still living. Here was a chance for an independent Irish Parliament! It met, and exultingly agreed to accept the Prince as Regent for Ireland, without any limitations whatever. Peers vied with Commoners in eagerness to fling Ireland, bound neck and heels, under the feet of a prince whom they hoped would soon, as King, reward them for their servility. They would hear of no modifications of power. Every abuse that it was still possible for a king to practise, he might profit

by, at the expense of Ireland, if he could. The English Parliament wished to protect the people against the possible tyranny of the most heartless of princes: that was quite sufficient to make the Irish legislators act in a contrary sense, and put Ireland at his mercy. In the midst of the turmoil, the King recovered, and a host of Irishmen had new grievances in finding themselves deprived of expected peerages, pensions, and other distinctions, "then and since dearly loved in Ireland." Mad and vain resolutions were passed by the Irish Parliament in support of its right to confer legal power on the Prince. The members would have had as much right to confer it on Prester John! They stood, however, on their right, and their vote annihilated the independent Irish legislature, and carried the Union; for, after such a resolution, the suppression of that precious Parliament and the establishment of the Union was only a matter of time. The Irish patriots made the Union inevitable.

Before it came, they did some wise and many foolish things. The Parliament itself was so corrupt that it is a matter of surprise that any good came out of it all. A sad smile involuntarily rises when we read of men trusting in God never to see a union, and voting for it for the sake of a peerage. Even the members who honestly opposed the inevitable measure lost an opportunity for Ireland by omitting to make terms for her. Flood and Grattan and the rest had made an independent Parliament impossible. They, and not Castlereagh, founded the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. The popular party was, nevertheless, too blind to snatch a last favour for its country. When George the Fourth was at Slane Castle, he remarked, in conversation with Mr. Buller, on this subject, "I think you all committed a great mistake. Instead of direct opposition, you should have made terms, as the Scotch did, and you would have got good terms." Mr. Whiteside's comment on this is as true as the text—"A very sensible observation, and very profitable for us to recollect, because it does not answer in great transactions of this kind to be always in a passion." We may remark, however, that some of the members who voted for the Union "for a consideration" were cool enough. "Are you not ashamed at having sold your country?" said a friend to one who had thus voted. "I am not," was the reply; "I am glad I have a country I can sell!"

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*The House of Austria in the Thirty Years' War. Two Lectures, with Notes and Illustrations.* By Adolphus William Ward. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE industry and the extent of reading shown by Mr. Ward in the copious notes appended to these lectures, lead us to expect a more exhaustive treatment and a firmer grasp of the subject than we find in the lectures themselves. Much, however, that Mr. Ward gives us is new to English readers, and all is based on genuine study. It is probably the attempt to simplify and popularize the results of so much study that gives the lectures an appearance of thinness. Yet, apart from this, there is sometimes a gulf between Mr. Ward's facts and his conclusions. His view of Wallenstein's character is a case in point. The more recent inquiries scarcely bear out Mr. Ward's theory as expressed in one of the most striking passages in his lectures, and when we look to the notes we do not find anything to support his position. A mere allusion to Förster's work on Wallenstein, which so convinced Wallenstein's direct heirs of their ancestor's innocence that they appealed to the Emperor to annul the confiscation of the family estates, cannot outweigh all that has been written on the other side. We could better understand Mr. Ward's enthusiasm if he were not so careful a student.

*Athletic Training and Health: an Essay on Physical Education.* By John Harrison. (Parker & Co.) Five years since Mr. John Harrison had the questionable fortune to win a gold medal from the hands of the Athletic Society of Great Britain in return for an essay on 'Health, and the Surest Ways of Preserving It'; and now he has expanded the essay into a little book, which is designed to instruct the eager aspirant after muscle and "wind" upon many delicate and mysterious questions of scientific training. The first half of Mr. Harrison's treatise is a useless and uninteresting compilation of extracts from the works of more or less familiar writers, who have considered methodically or incidentally the advantages of corporeal vigour and the means by which it may be increased or impaired. The second half contains some interesting information and serviceable hints.

*Pioneers of Civilization: the Adventurer, the Explorer, the Man of Peace, the Trader, the Settler, the Missionary.* By the Author of 'Crimson Pages.' With Portraits and other Illustrations. (Hogg & Son.)

A wordy thing of great promise and small performance, the 'Pioneers of Civilization' says something, to little purpose, about William Penn, Capt. Cook, Henry Martyn, Lord Clive, and other famous adventurers, commanded by the author as men "who, in various and in very opposite ways, have been the means of helping the savage out of barbarism or of introducing a condition of social life before which the savage vanished." As one of those works for young people which appear in shoals just before or during the Christmas holidays, the volume would have had a better chance of escaping special censure; but examined by itself, at a time when trifles of its kind have no prescriptive title to merciful consideration, it will perhaps meet in some quarters with sterner treatment than we shall accord to it.

*Flood, Field, and Forest.* By George Rooper. With Illustrations. The Etchings by Cecil Boulton. (Chapman & Hall.)

'The Autobiography of Salmo Salar, Esq.,' 'A Fox's Tale,' 'Bolsover Forest,' and 'The Bagman' are titles of four stories, in each of which the author attempts "to convey some facts in Natural History in a form less didactic, and perhaps more popular, than the sum, statistical, quasi-scientific style commonly adopted." The two first-mentioned stories are reprints; but 'Bolsover Forest' and 'The Bagman' are now published for the first time by Mr. Rooper, who may be credited with having accomplished his purpose in a manner that will render his book acceptable to young sportsmen, and highly popular with children who have a taste for natural history. "It has also been my object," says Mr. Rooper, "to offer to the young sportsman, fisher, hunter, or shooter, some hints which may be useful in the early stages of pursuits to which I am myself warmly attached, and in which I have had somewhat more than average experience. To the long-practised sportman I cannot hope to offer anything new or instructive; but possibly the scenes I have depicted may, here and there, revive pleasant reminiscences or associations, which may carry him to the end of an otherwise dull chapter."

*The Parliamentary Barometer.* (O'Byrne Brothers.) THE greater the truth the greater the libel, say our old lawyers; but if so, what a libel have we here! A register of the votes is nothing, but a register of the occasions on which Members of Parliament do not vote will be a bad affair for the fast men, the hunting men, and the men who always walk out of the House before a division on any but a vital issue, "for fear of offending somebody." The "Barometer" is not always strictly right perhaps. One gentleman—the Member for South Essex—appears twice, for instance—once as "Baker" and once as "Wingfield-Baker"; his votes being omitted in the second case. We should not be hard, however, upon the compiler of the "Barometer" because he has here gone wrong, as Mr. Baker's brother is Sir Charles Wingfield, the Liberal Member for Gravesend. It is worthy of notice that Mr. Disraeli seldom takes part in the struggles between the Independent Members and

the Government. In eight divisions out of ten he is shown to have walked out of the House rather than vote. We commend the "Barometer" to constituents, and the fear of it to Members.

*The Child's Popular Fairy Tales, told for the Hundredth Time.* By H. W. Dulcken, Ph.D. Illustrated with 300 Pictures. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

THIS very richly-decorated book contains versions of the ancient fairy tales, 'Tom Thumb,' 'The Three Bears,' 'Ali Baba,' 'Robin Hood,' 'The Sleeping Beauty,' and others, with designs in chromolithography and on wood by Messrs. H. K. Browne, W. Harvey, J. Absolon, T. B. Dalziel, H. Weir and W. M'Connell. The stories have been re-dressed with a good deal of spirit by Dr. Dulcken, who carefully takes the infantine view of his subjects, retains the effective incidents of the older versions of the immemorial legends, and contrives, without overloading his subjects, to draw them to moral uses. Folks of ten years old and thereabouts will find them readable as well as instructive. The illustrations are more than ordinarily apt and good, and well engraved. The text is capably printed, and the binding showy, without being gaudy.

*Codice Arragonese, o sia Lettere Regie, Ordinamenti ed altri Atti Governativi dei Sovrani Arragonesi in Napoli, &c.* Per cura del Prof. Fr. Trinchera. (Naples.)

UNDER this title, the first part of the second volume of hitherto inedited documents of great historical value has just been given to the public. The period embraced in this volume extends from the 2nd of October, 1491, to the 24th of April, 1493; and the two volumes throw considerable light on a time of great political agitation, when France and Spain were struggling for the possession of Southern Italy and Sicily, and on the intrigues of the Vicegerent of Christ. Valuable rather as materials for the future historian, they furnish little matter for criticism. It is to be desired, however, that in other publications of a similar character gross errors of the press should be avoided. The archives of Naples abound with documents the value of which has hitherto been unrecognized or unknown, and to these may be added many MSS. which have been disinterred from the suppressed monasteries. A debt of gratitude is owing, therefore, to the Government, which has permitted, and to Prof. Trinchera, who has given us, what it is hoped may be regarded only as an instalment of what yet is to come forth.

The Chevalier de Chatelain has issued a second edition of his *Cléomades, a Story translated into Modern French Verse from the Ancient Language of D'Adénés le Roy, King of Minstrels to the Duke of Brabant in the Thirteenth Century*—[*Cléomades, Conte traduit, &c.*] (Pickering). Having entered fully into the subject of the work on its first appearance, we have now only to express our surprise that the author should have thought proper to incorporate with his version a heap of extracts from reviews of the former edition, and of his other productions, besides a prospectus and specimen-pages of a work in preparation, occupying in this way more than half the volume. But for the fortunate loss of a file of papers during a removal, there would have been still more of this extraneous matter, we are told.

We have on our table *A Course of Sermons on the Biblical Passages adduced by Christian Theologians in Support of the Dogmas of their Faith, preached in the Baywater Synagogue*, by Hermann Adler, Ph.D. (Tribner),—*Inaugural Address delivered to the University of St. Andrews March 19, 1869*, by James Anthony Froude, M.A. (Longmans),—*Catechetical Hints and Helps for Parents and Teachers on giving Instruction to Young Children in the Catechism of the Church of England*, by Edward Jacob Boyce, M.A. (Bell & Daldy),—*The London: a Collection of Tales, Sketches and Poems—Lives of Indian Officers, illustrative of the History of the Civil and Military Service of India—Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Malcolm, Mountstuart Elphinstone*, by John William Kaye (Strahan). New editions of *Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount, drawn from the Writings of*

*St. Augustine*, with Observations and an Introductory Essay on his Merits as an Interpreter of Holy Scripture, by Richard Chemex Trench, D.D. (Macmillan),—*Singers and Songs of the Church*; being Biographical Sketches of the Hymn Writers in all the Principal Collections, with Notes on their Psalms and Hymns, by Josiah Miller, M.A. (Longmans),—*Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic*, by Henry E. Roscoe (Macmillan),—and *Songs and Verses, Social and Scientific*, by an old Contributor to *Maga* (Blackwood).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

American Year Book, &c. for 1868, by D. N. Camp, Vol. 1, 8vo. 16/- Bannerman's (E. G.) *Hints on Oxford and Cambridge Aquatics*, 3/- cl. Battell's *Practical English Dictionary*, 18mo. 6/- cl. Bye-Gone Days in our Village, by J. L. W., 12mo. 2/- cl. Campbell's (A. G.) *Life of Fra Paolo Sarpi*, 8vo. 7/6 cl. Corner's *Children's Own Sunday Book*, 12mo. 2/- cl. Delmonte's *Principles of Civilization* (7 vols.), Vol. 1, 8vo. 16/- each. Dingestield's (F.) *The Amazon: An Art Novel*, 8vo. 12/- cl. Gibson's *Roman Empire*, 7 vols. (H. B.'s Lib.), 12mo. 21/- cl. Gobaud's (Madame) *Book of Guipure d'Art*, 8vo. 12/- cl. Hacine's *Théâtre Complet*, Notes by Lemaitre, 12mo. 3/- cl. Household Words, conducted by Charles Dickens, Vol. 1, 8vo. 3/- Huggins's *Solutions of Problems for Junior Scholarships*, 12mo. 5/- Hurlings' *Logic of Names*, Intro. to Boole's *Laws of Thought*, 2/- Kelly's (W.) *Lectures on St. Paul's Epistles*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. Lester's (J. B.) *Christ the Counsellor*, cr. 8vo. 4/- cl. Langton's (Rev. J. B.) *Christ the Counsellor*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl. Lee's (W.) *Defoe, his Life and recently-discovered Writings*, 39/- cl. Madame Silva's *Secret*, by Mrs. Elliott, 3 vols. 31/- cl. Malan's (*Cæsar*) *Life, Labours and Writings*, by his Son, 7/6 cl. Marlowe's *Caesar*, 12mo. 1/- cl. Maxwell's *Standard Penny Readings*, ed. by Tom Hood, 12mo. 10/- cl. Miller's (J.) *Singers and Hymns of the Church*, post 8vo. 10/- cl. Moron's Standard Penny Readings, ed. by Tom Hood, 12mo. 3/- cl. Perry's (A.) *Carthage and Tunis, Past and Present*, 8vo. 3/- cl. Pinder's Selections from Less Known Latin Poets, 8vo. 15/- cl. Prichard's (A.) *Notes and Reflections on the Constitution of the British Empire*, 2 vols. (Arden's Lib.), 12mo. 2/- cl. Racine's *Théâtre Complet*, Notes by Lemaitre, 12mo. 3/- cl. Rossini's *Life*, by H. Sutherland-Edwards, 8vo. 15/- cl. Songs and Verses, Social and Scientific, enlarged, 8vo. 3/- cl. Southern's (R.) *Book of the Church Chancery Lib.*, 12mo. 3/- cl. Stretton's (Rev. H.) *Progressive Latin Lesson-Book*, 12mo. 2/- cl. Symon's (G. J.) *British Rainfall*, 1868, 8vo. 5/- cl. The Jesus of History, 8vo. 12/- cl. Tim Doolan's *Irish Emigrant*, 2 vols. Vol. 1, 8vo. 2/- cl. Trail's *Afar in the Forest*, Life, 8vo. in Canada, 12mo. 2/- cl. Trip Round the World, "Europe," sq. 1/- s/wd. Waddingham's *English Versification*, cr. 8vo. 4/- cl. Wood's (Lady) *Sabina*, 12mo. 3/- cl.

#### CRY FOR COPYRIGHT.

THE demand for a law to protect intellectual property on both sides of the Atlantic is increasing in volume day by day. The communications which follow express a portion of the American sentiment. The first letter is from Mr. Leland, the author of the *Hans Breitmann Ballads*, and tells its own story in a way to impress, we should imagine, the official mind with a due sense of the wrongs under which American authors labour in this country. For Mr. Leland, as the communication shows, suffers not only in his purse but in his honourable fame. When Douglas Jerrold was before a Committee of the House of Commons on dramatic copyright, he was asked by a member of the committee whether, under the then existing law, dramatic authors were not in fact "robbed" to which the wit promptly replied, "Yes, Sir! both robbed and murdered!" Now, this is exactly Mr. Leland's case. The unauthorized reprinter of his works has not only helped himself without leave to the *Hans Breitmann Ballads*, but has presented them in a form which Mr. Leland protests is both garbled and incomplete.

Mr. Leland very properly declares that the only cause for such manifest wrong is a just copyright law between the two countries.

The second letter is a portion of a communication from the eminent publishing firm of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. These gentlemen enter into some detail as to certain republications of English books by themselves and by the Messrs. Harper, of New York, which we omit, as the statements made by Messrs. Harper & Co. have not been laid before our readers. It will suffice for us to give the summary. Messrs. Lippincott, like Mr. Leland, conclude by an earnest prayer that the present uncertainties with regard to intellectual property may be brought to an end by the patriotic wisdom of Congress.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1869.

It is with great reluctance that, as a stranger, with no claim on your generosity, I venture to beg room in your publication for a few remarks, which I certainly would not make were they not offered with the sole intention of benefiting a gentleman who is well regarded by the literary world. I refer

to M  
in co  
have  
acts  
In  
as se  
by th  
ben  
perim  
the b  
More  
curr  
took  
At l  
been  
hi si  
and n  
compe  
oppo  
AF  
Trib  
ano  
to pr  
"po  
was b  
by m  
I wo  
thous  
this w  
repul  
has '  
tion o  
latter  
one-h  
to re  
much  
of a p  
M  
letter  
the e  
cheap  
such  
Ball  
the o  
which  
This  
imp  
issued  
publ  
this w  
publ  
In  
him  
“pay  
him  
a co  
gen  
comm  
enlig  
pard  
unpre  
of the  
by us  
Mess  
1st,  
Brita  
do n  
nou  
had n  
public  
never  
missi  
sustai  
Brita  
Bu  
in ou  
Harp  
right  
had  
XUM

to Mr. Nicholas Trübner, of London, to whom I, in common with scores of literary men in America, have been for many years under obligations for acts of the most disinterested kindness.

In the autumn of 1868 Mr. Trübner, influenced, as several concurrent circumstances testify, rather by the desire to gratify me than by the hope of benefiting himself, ventured on the hazardous experiment of reprinting a book of American rhymes, the *Hans Breitmann Ballads*, of which I was author. More than this, he advertised it extensively, incurred much expense for it in many ways, and took great pains to ensure the success of the work. At least half of the expense incurred might have been spared, with much greater profit to himself, had he simply published these Ballads at half price, and reserved nothing for the author, who, far from complaining, would only have been gratified at the opportunity to oblige his friend the publisher.

After the 'Breitmann Ballads'—thanks to Mr. Trübner's enterprise—had reached a fifth edition, another bookseller in London wrote to me, offering to pay me to give him the publication of these "poems." I answered him curiously that Mr. Trübner was the only person in London who was authorized by me to publish the Ballads in question, and that I would not withdraw the right from him for ten thousand pounds. After, however, recognizing by this very request a right in me to select my London republisher, and receiving a refusal, this applicant has "brought out" a reprint of the American edition of the 'Breitmann Ballads,' at half the price of Mr. Trübner's. This, of course, will compel the latter gentleman to reduce the price of his edition one-half, which renders it impossible for the author to receive any benefit from the sale, and what is much more to be regretted, deprives Mr. Trübner of a profit after all his pains.

My principal object, however, in writing this letter is to state that, to remedy as well as I can the evil, so far as my publisher is concerned, of this cheap edition, I have supplied Mr. Trübner with such alterations and additions to my "Breitmann Ballads" as will make his future editions of them the only complete ones, and that, in fact, the series which he now publishes contain several entire poems first published and copyrighted in England. This is especially the case with the volume entitled 'Breitmann as a Politician,' which is altogether imperfect and incomplete in any shape save that issued by Mr. Tribner. The original American publication of 'Breitmann as a Politician,' having been issued in haste, is extremely faulty; and it is this which is now issued in reprint to the English public by Mr. John Camden Hotten.

In California, the man who does nothing himself but watch the operations of the industrious gold-miner until the latter has found a spot which "pays," and then "jumps his claim," or deprives him of it by craft, is promptly hung or shot by a committee of intelligent citizens, appointed in general meeting to investigate the case. I do not command such rough justice as applicable to highly enlightened and refined society, but I may be pardoned for showing what the untutored and unprejudiced mind thinks of "claim-jumping."

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

Philadelphia, March 27, 1869.

We beg leave once more to call the attention of the public to the two cases originally mentioned by us in the *Athenaeum*, of direct violation by the Messrs. Harper of "the courtesies of the trade." 1st, They do not deny that our edition of 'Greater Britain' was announced in May, 1868; 2nd, They do not deny that immediately on their own announcement they were notified by letter that we had made an arrangement for it with the English publishers; and 3rd, They do not deny that they nevertheless persisted in reprinting it. Their admission of these points we hold to be sufficient to sustain our complaint in regard to 'Greater Britain.'

But there was another charge brought by us in our letter of January 1st, viz., that the Messrs. Harper had previously, in like violation of our rights under the usage of the trade, republished an edition of Trollope's 'North America' after they had been made aware, through a personal inter-

view, that we had entered into an exclusive arrangement with the author for its publication in this country. To this statement the Messrs. Harper make no reply whatever, and we are justified in inferring that their course in the matter is inexcusable.

Furthermore, we would say that, by special arrangement with the author, we recently published 'Her Majesty's Tower,' by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon. A few days after the appearance of our edition, the Messrs. Harper issued an edition of the same work in an inferior style, at a nominal price, compelling us to reduce ours to the same price, thus preventing any remuneration to either author or publishers that otherwise might have been derived from the sale of the work.

Here we might close; but a review of these facts naturally suggests the reflection that the interests of the book-trade in this country, no less than the protection of authors in their just rights, require further legislation at the hands of Congress. It is high time for the passage of a well-considered International Copyright Law, such as will wipe away from our country the reproach of what are known as "pirated" editions.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

#### WALLS OF DAX.

Malahide Castle, April 13, 1869.

I beg to add my protest to that of Mr. Price against the proposed destruction of the Roman walls of Dax. I visited that city last winter, and was much disappointed at seeing how much harm had been done by the Vandals of that municipality since they were visited and described by Mr. Roach Smith. Still a considerable portion of the walls and two gates were entire.

Dax is a place without any considerable trade or manufacture, and the inhabitants seem to be utterly devoid of enterprise, as they allow their extraordinary hot spring and deposits of salt to remain unproductive.

I made an unsuccessful attempt to see a fine Roman mosaic which is mentioned in the guide-books as having been found there some years since.

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

#### THE SINAITIC INSCRIPTIONS.

April 19, 1869.

As your Correspondent who says that he has discovered the key to the Sinaitic Inscriptions does not give us the results, it may interest your readers to be told that they are, for the most part, in Hebrew characters, though of a very rude form. Many of them begin with the well-known word *לְכָה*, *in memory of*, followed by the name of the person, and ending with *בָּרוּךְ*, *farewell*. Others begin with *בָּרוּךְ*, *memory of*, omitting the prefixed preposition. This word, it will be observed, is Syriac and Chaldee, but not strictly Hebrew. I have not seen any of the inscriptions copied by the surveying party now in the peninsula,—I am quoting those published by Mr. Grey in the *Trans. R. Soc. Lit.* 1832, and copied from the rocks in Wady Mukatib. Mr. Grey also, at the same time, published some Greek inscriptions from the same rocks, beginning with the corresponding word *MNHCOH*, *let him be remembered*. Mr. Grey found no indications of sepulchres in the neighbourhood, or we might have supposed the persons named in the inscriptions had been there buried. As the Greek inscriptions may safely be claimed for the first three centuries of the Christian era, we may suppose that most—or, at least, many—of the Hebrew inscriptions are of the same age, and probably written by pilgrims on their way to the top of Mount Serbal. The name Serbal may very possibly be a corruption of Sephar, the name given to the holy mount in Genesis x. 30, and which may be translated *written*. The name Shaper, given to the same mount in Numbers xxxiii. 23, may be only a corrupt form of spelling the same word.

SAMUEL SHARPE.

The Elms, Brook Green, Hammersmith,  
April 19, 1869.

HAVING read in Mr. Palmer's last letter from the Sinai Explorations (March the 7th), as given in the *Athenaeum* of the 10th instant, his confir-

mation of my previous supposition that the inscriptions of Wadi Mukatib would prove to be a link between the ordinary Hebrew and the Cufic, I wish to invite the attention of travellers in the Holy Land to the characters found in the lofty caverns at Bait Jibreel.

They have been mentioned by various travellers, and by them considered unintelligible. They remain very distinct, and I have myself copied several of them, but my paper has been unfortunately lost.

They look like Cufic, but are not the same as the characters upon Cufic coins; and I strongly suspect that, like those of the Sinaitic valleys, they represent some Aramean transition previous to regular Cufic. At least, it would be worth while to procure accurate copies of them, and have them compared with the transcripts which the Rev. Mr. Holland and Mr. Palmer will exhibit and interpret to us.

JAMES FINN.

#### THE ONLY ENGLISH PROCLAMATION OF HENRY THE THIRD.

April 17, 1869.

A new edition of this important document and of the contemporary French version has been recently published, under the above title, by Mr. A. J. Ellis, from the Patent Rolls of the forty-second and forty-third years of Henry the Third.

I had occasion a short time since, and before I saw Mr. Ellis's pamphlet, to collate the original enrolments of both documents with the edition of them given in Dr. Pauli's 'Geschichte von England' (vol. iii. pp. 909-11). On subsequently comparing the result of my labours with Mr. Ellis's "reprint," I discovered a few errors in the latter which I here present to your readers. If my criticism appear minute, it must be remembered that it is at minute, almost microscopically minute, accuracy, that Mr. Ellis aims. I may add that my experience of mediæval manuscripts extends over a period of nearly twenty-five years.

In the title of the Patent Roll of the forty-third year Mr. Ellis (p. 10) reads "Joh'ns." The word in the roll is clearly "Joh'is," the usual contracted form of "Johannis." Mr. Ellis, in the same title, omits the "superior o" after the last letter in the numeral "xliij."

In the marginal title of the English version (p. 11) Mr. Ellis prints the extraordinary form "Comitis." The roll has "Comitat." I use the apostrophe in this case to represent the common contraction for "us." The word is perfectly clear in the original. In the old French version (p. 18, line 1 of the original) Mr. Ellis prints "tuz" with a capital initial letter. The letter is clearly not a capital *t* in the roll, but a small *t* written over a long *s*. The scribe, after having written the initial *s* of the word "ses," appears to have become aware that he had omitted the word "tuz," which preceded it in the original which he was copying, and to have written the *t* of "tuz" over the *s* already set down without deleting the latter. The *s* and *t* are still clearly distinguishable in the roll.

In the same version (p. 20, l. 6 of the original) Mr. Ellis prints the third word "et" in common type. It should be, according to his own system (p. 17), printed in italics, for it is contracted in the roll. In p. 22, l. 9 of the original, the second word "et" should be printed in italics for a similar reason. The same remark applies to the same word in p. 80, l. 26; p. 82, l. 23 (*bis*); p. 84, l. 20, and p. 92, l. 6.

In p. 22, l. 9 of the original, the word "fort" should be "forz," the last letter being a *z*, and not a *t*. Pauli prints it *z* correctly. In the same page and line the very curious form "Warrewyk" should be "Warreyk," the *a* given by Mr. Ellis being in the roll simply a contraction, which constantly occurs after the terminal *k*, combined with a fold in the parchment.

Lastly, as a "literary Caliban" has already suggested, there ought to be a mark of contraction after the terminal letter of the words "Audithel" (same page, l. 10 of the original) and of "Aldithel" (p. 23, l. 10 of the original). I may add that there are a few instances in Mr. Ellis's edition of both

versions of dotted *i*, which are perhaps mere misprints.

Mr. Ellis remarks (p. 51) that his edition of 1861 contained "the errors enionions, Giueons, scelees, scel." In the present edition he repeats the first, third, and fourth of these errors, in p. 84, pp. 93 and 94, and p. 93 respectively; while, instead of "Giueons," we have (p. 93) an entirely new form, "enueons," where *u* takes the place of the last *n*. Mr. Ellis states (p. 13) that, in line 6 of the English version, the base of the flourish over an *i*, which he specifies, is very faint. I have examined this flourish several times, and on no occasion have I found any part of it faint. Indeed, to a person in the habit of reading mediæval manuscripts I think that it would be distinctly visible from one end to the other in an ordinary light.

Perhaps I may be permitted to point out, in conclusion, a few slight mistakes in Mr. Ellis's edition (p. 5) of the proclamation of the 4th of August, 1258 (Pat. 42 Hen. iii. m. 4). The reference to the Royal Letters should be to the second volume, not the first. In l. 1, "de Englesterre" is an extension of "dengl." In l. 5, "jurer" should be "juror." In l. 8, "is" should be "as." And I should be inclined to substitute "meesmes" for "meosmes," in l. 6, and "goule haust" for "Gaule haust" in l. 21.

H. F.

#### THE SANCTUARY OF ABRAHAM.

Bekesbourne, April 16, 1869.

In my letter in the *Athenæum* of the 3rd inst., I endeavoured to account for the removal of the *Makam Ibrahim*, or "Sanctuary of Abraham," from Harran, on the east side of Damascus, to Berzeh, on the north, by supposing it to have occurred in order that the inhabitants of Damascus might perform their pilgrimages to the sacred spot without molestation from the wild Arab tribes that infest the plain country about Harran.

On further consideration, I incline rather to the opinion that it was not the Arab tribes about Harran, but the Roman conquerors of Syria, who were the cause of the removal. The dwelling-place of the illustrious progenitor of the Hebrew nation, who is known not to the Jews alone as the Friend of God, the Father of the Faithful, was doubtless the resort of pilgrims then, as its representative, Berzeh, is now; and the foundation of a Roman city there would have interfered materially with the worshipers and pilgrims in the celebration of their religious rites—whatever these may have been—so as to have induced them to remove the *Makam Ibrahim* to a more retired, and therefore more suitable spot, such as Berzeh at the foot of the mountains, where they might perform their devotions without disturbance; much in the same way as, at a later period, the Latin monks at Damascus removed the scene of St. Paul's vision from the high road from Jerusalem to the neighbourhood of their convent.

The substitution of the name of the Roman city for that of Harran would have helped to disconnect the history of the patriarch from his true dwelling-place, and thus eventually to cause the connexion between the two to be lost sight of altogether. Nevertheless, as we see in so many instances within the Holy Land and elsewhere, the original native name kept its hold of the soil, and, in the course of ages, superseded in its turn that of its foreign supplanter. At what time it succeeded in doing so cannot be said; but we have evidence that it must have been previously to the twelfth century of the Christian era; for *Harran* is mentioned as one of the towns of the Ghutah of Damascus by the Arabian geographer Yakut, who flourished in that century.

My matured opinion therefore is, that the "Sanctuary of Abraham" was removed from Harran to Berzeh during the Roman occupation of Syria, when the city was founded at the former place, of which the remains still exist. To determine more precisely the date of this occurrence, the first essential is to ascertain the name of the Roman substitute for Harran, of which name I have nowhere met with any traces. The single inscription discovered there by my wife and myself throws no light on the subject. But from the numerous archi-

tical remains on the spot, there ought not to be any great difficulty in recovering the lost appellation of this Roman city, now only known as *Harran-el-Awamid*, or Harran of the Columns, from the three noble Ionic columns, apparently part of a temple, still standing, and attesting the former magnitude and importance of the place.

CHARLES BEKE.

#### GREEKS AND GREEKS.

HAVING referred to the diversity of physical and moral type of the so-called Greeks of Scio, it is not necessary to enter into like details as to the Greeks of the greater islands, but those of Candia or Crete and Cyprus have also their peculiarities, suggestive of independent origin. Before speaking further of the Greeks of the islands, it is well to refer to those of the mainland of Asia.

These consist of immigrants from the islands and Greeks into the towns and villages of the coast, and of an inland agricultural population. The coast population speaks for itself: it is composed of our own elements—Sciote, Candote, Albanian or Slavonian, and is engaged in trade, handicraft, domestic service, and, exceptionally, in the culture of the vine. This is the population which in former days was mowed down by the plagues of Smyrna, losing its thousands and its tens of thousands. Restricted to the coast area for centuries, it is questionable whether it is a vital population, and whether it is not recruited by continual immigration. Everything points to the conclusion that habitation in the coast towns cannot have been favourable to vitality. The population, so far as it can be ascertained from rough observation, has not increased in four centuries, and it has even been suggested that the present large Greek population of Smyrna, which is 100,000 in number, affords small evidence of natural increase, and is almost wholly derived from immigration.

The Sciotes are the great leaders in the towns. They provide the merchant chiefs, who, with their families, live on the luxuries of the land, according to the fashion of the age, Italian or French. Under Sciote guidance the autonomous institutions conferred on the Greeks by the Ottoman Government have been well worked. The Greek schools of Asia Minor, primary and secondary, for boys and girls are creditable in comparison with those of many European communities. They are still deficient in providing for numbers, because the immigrant population in a time of peace and prosperity is growing. The masters and mistresses are intelligent and zealous, and liberally paid. Female education is most backward, so far as the number of the scholars is concerned; but great efforts are being made. The hospitals are being extended and improved, and some of these institutions are very creditable. The condition of the Church is the least favourable; but the lay element is exercising greater influence, and the buildings are being improved and beautified. The clergy are far behind the schoolmasters, and, in the country places, are poor and illiterate peasants. The relief of the poor is systematically conducted. In some cases, a provision analogous to savings' banks for the working classes is provided by the vestries. All the institutions of the communities are maintained from landed and other endowments, from fees, from gifts, and from what really amounts to a forced assessment by moral influence. For extensions of churches, schools, &c. large sums are raised on loan, for which there is nothing but the moral security of public faith.

If the kingdom of Greece were conducted as these establishments are, and by the same men, Greece would be at least as flourishing as Turkey. It is due to the Greek population, which includes, of course, all the rabble of Hellas, to say that it is industrious, orderly, and well conducted, with a scarcely perceptible action of the general governmental or Ottoman power. There can, however, be no doubt that it is the existence of the strong arm of the Osmanli, which gives greater power to the good elements of society, and restrains the disorders which would otherwise reduce these communities to the condition of Greece. It is to the honour of governors and governed to say that, so far

as beggars or criminals are concerned, the Greeks of Asia Minor will bear a most favourable comparison with many European nations. Of course, the same remark applies to the local Jews or the Armenians.

The local or Asiatic Greeks, except so far as they have been interbred with by the propagandists, and made for a time Russian subjects, or so far as there are immigrant traders among the shopkeepers in the towns, are *rayahs*, or native Ottoman subjects; their language is Turkish, and they are illiterate. Of late, from greater freedom of communication, the Greek immigrants are increasing in the interior, and are making systematic efforts to propagate the modern Greek language. Many of the Asiatic Greeks are agriculturists, as hard-working and as skilful as the Turks, and far beyond the Greeks of Peloponnesus. In the towns they are small shopkeepers, and do not maintain so good a moral standard.

What the Asiatic Greeks are it is impossible to decide; but no one who considers the matter carefully can believe they are descendants of the ancient Greeks. The ancient Greeks never really peopled Asia Minor, and cannot have ever had a permanent population. The barbarian populations remained, including Iberians, Phrygians, Cilicians, &c. The Armenians have always been distinguished from the Greeks. There is, however, another large population in Asia Minor existing from before the time of the Greeks. This is the Georgian in the northeast, extending, under the name of Lazians, to Trebizond. This formerly extended far more to the west, and at one time constituted the population of the Amazon kingdoms. The probability is, that many of the Asiatic Greeks are of Georgian descent, probably all those of Northern Asia Minor.

Just as there is an immigration into Asia Minor from the west of Greeks from the islands, so there is an immigration from the east. The Turks are a familiar case; but the Koords are another example, and their flocks and herds sometimes come within fifty miles of the coast.

Under all circumstances, the *rayah* Asiatic Greeks are to be considered as non-Hellenic, and as belonging to a separate ethnological group.

The islands at most times supply immigrants for the Asiatic main, but they themselves are receptacles of immigration. In early times they were occupied by numerous tribes of Leleges, Pelasgi, &c., and have received settlers or conquerors from both continents. In later times, the most prominent and remarkable ethnological fact is the immigration of Albanians. This nation is on the Adriatic, and thus a highland population has actually supplied the islands of the Archipelago with a seafaring population. These people, in some instances, retained their language; but as the Albanian is a man of more than one language, he has not a strong sympathy for Albanian, and readily abandons it for Greek.

Thus many of the islanders are indisputable Albanians, and other immigrants come from Continental Greece. For the moment, it is enough to say that the islands, so far from representing the ancient Greeks, consist of populations of various ethnological origin, European and Asiatic.

Coming now to Continental Greece, it is not worth while bestowing much argument on the ethnological question; for Fallmerayer and Finlay have sufficiently proved the state of affairs to whomsoever has either read their narratives or seen facts for himself. The immigration of Albanians is one of these patent facts; and these authorities have shown the early and large infusion of Slavs even in Peloponnesus. Any one who likes may choose to believe that there are descendants of the ancient Greeks in Athens; but to the calm observer there is no room left for doubt that the main body of the so-called Greeks, or the Greek-speaking populations, in Europe, the islands, and Asia Minor are a mixture of several different races, not belonging to the most advanced types of mankind. Slavs, Albanians and Georgians we may recognize, and there is a great likelihood of Iberians.

This mass does not consolidate from within; and although the Georgian immigration may be considered to have been long since cut off, as the nearest members of that group are Mussulmans,

yet the  
of di-  
lead  
dom,  
proje-  
Janin  
Wa  
proof  
from  
domi-  
stand  
bad  
demar-  
the r  
of fa  
  
Sir C  
Tyndal  
R.E.  
qualit  
Ken  
one  
Pitch  
by M  
  
part  
mod  
sazic  
brou  
and  
discu  
lectio  
eluci  
scien  
exhib  
  
In  
the  
Exch  
resol  
Emb  
Street  
would  
annoc  
also  
solv  
the  
  
A  
Soci  
Tha  
upon  
gag  
posa  
site.  
and  
Trev  
tent  
hand  
Met  
  
I  
of  
yea  
till  
Pro  
  
T  
cial  
take  
poi  
acc  
  
M  
Soci  
sive  
in  
scri  
Soci  
tion  
inv  
app  
new  
whi  
gun  
the  
XUM

yet the immigration from Albania is a vital cause of disturbance, and one which, in the end, may lead to the establishment of an Albanian kingdom, ruling Albania and Greece, and realizing the projects of Pyrrhus, Scanderbeg, and Ali Pasha of Janina.

Were it desirable to occupy space and accumulate proofs, more results of a like kind would be obtained from examining the Greeks of Thessaly and Macedonia and of the coasts of Rumelia. As the matter stands, the kingdom of Greece is composed of very bad ethnological elements, and its extension, as demanded, can only aggravate the evil. Such is the result of exposing a theory to the examination of facts.

T. S.

## OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The Lord President of the Council has requested Sir Charles Wheatstone, Sir Michael Costa, Prof. Tyndale, Lieut.-Col. Scott, R.E., Capt. Donnelly, R.E., and Mr. Bowley to report on the acoustic qualities of the new Lecture Theatre at the South Kensington Museum. There will be three trials: one by a lecture with demonstrations on Musical Pitch by Prof. Guthrie; a second, by voices directed by Mr. A. Sullivan; and the third, by instruments directed by Mr. Ella.

We understand that our naval and military departments are likely to be represented by interesting models and specimens at General Sabine's conversazione this evening. So much science has been brought to bear of late on the construction of ships and guns, and the practice of gunnery, and so much discussion has thereby been occasioned, that a collection of examples by which the question may be elucidated will appear to advantage among the scientific and mechanical attractions prepared for exhibition at the Royal Society.

In the debate on Tuesday night, on the site for the new Palace of Justice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the Government had resolved on building that edifice on the Thames Embankment instead of on the site in Carey Street chosen by the Royal Commission. That this would be the decision of the Government we announced so long ago as January 23rd. Mr. Lowe also explained that the Commission would be dissolved, and that the works would be placed under the control of Mr. Layard.

As is well known in architectural circles, the Society of Arts took up the decoration of the Thames Embankment, and appointed a Committee upon it. This Committee, for its first labour, engaged in the discussion of Sir C. Trevelyan's proposal for the removal of the Law Courts to that site. After several sittings of amateur Lords, M.P.'s and R.A.'s, and a sharp battle between Sir C. Trevelyan and Mr. Street, the Committee has contented itself by referring the Council to the short-hand-writer's report of its proceedings. The Committee is now engaged on the relations of the Metropolitan Extension Railway to the Embankment.

In our last number, the Anniversary Meeting of the Philological Society was announced for yesterday, Friday, April 23. It will not take place till the 21st of May, when a paper will be read by Prof. Key.

The question of reduced rates of postage, especially for newspapers and printed matter, has been taken up by the Society of Arts. They have appointed a committee to promote measures for accomplishing the reduction.

Mr. Abel read a paper last week at the Royal Society, 'Contributions to the History of Explosive Agents,' in which all the latest improvements in gun-cotton and operations therewith were described. The particulars are to appear in the Society's publications; meanwhile it is worth mentioning that the more the properties of gun-cotton are investigated, the more do its destructive powers appear. It is anticipated that gun-cotton and a new gun-metal of which we hear preliminary whispers will as far outdo our present guns and gunpowder as they did the rams and catapults of the Middle Ages. With gun-cotton, prepared as Mr. Abel described, it will be easy to blow a hole

as big as the hatchway in a ship's bottom. Consequently, all iron ships thus breached will go down "with a run," as sailors say, and all on board must go down too. This is a contingency which will have to be taken into account in the sea-fights of the future; and it is not unlikely that a hundred years hence iron war-ships will be abandoned as a mistake, and oak and teak will again come into favour.

The Scholastic Registration Association having requested the University of Cambridge to institute an examination of schoolmasters, with a declaration of the results, the Syndicate appointed to consider the matter recommend the Council of the Senate to admit persons who have been teachers for three years to any one or more of the following examinations:—The previous examination, the general examination for ordinary degrees, the special examination for ordinary degrees in moral science, the special examination for ordinary degrees in natural science, the special examination for ordinary degrees in mechanism and applied science, the mathematical tripos, the classical tripos, the natural sciences tripos, the moral sciences tripos, and the law and history tripos. Application is to be made to the Secretary for the Local Examinations three months beforehand. Thus, even without residing at Cambridge at all, a teacher will be able to reap all the practical advantage of a degree, as a certificate of knowledge. It is a great boon to the scholastic profession, and, indirectly, to the public at large.

We observe that a deputation from the Scholastic Registration Association have pressed upon Mr. Forster the propriety of including in the proposed Educational Council some representatives of the numerous body of private schoolmasters, as suggested when the Endowed Schools Bill was introduced. It does not appear that the deputation made any objection to that feature of the Bill which, if unaltered, will, more than anything else, deter the masters of private schools from bringing them under its operation, and thus diminish its usefulness,—we mean the requirement, as a condition of registration, that the fees charged for education be not such as, in the opinion of the Educational Council, to place the schools beyond the reach of the class for whom the endowed schools in the same district are intended.

The following note from the Rev. E. H. Knowles explains itself:—

"Kenilworth, April 19.

"In your paper of the 10th instant it is reported that the Fosses over which Queen Elizabeth passed into the Castle of Kenilworth have been traced and cleared. This is incorrect. I have only identified a remarkable depression of surface, with the original Roman moat, over which (then a dry valley, as Lancham calls it) Queen Elizabeth crossed, and part of which Hawkesworth filled up about 1650.

"EDW. H. KNOWLES."

The Society of Arts has opened a new series of weekly meetings, held on Friday evenings, and devoted to conferences on subjects connected with the Arts, Manufactures and Commerce of India; for which purpose a Committee has also been appointed. The chief subjects as yet have been Hill Settlements and Sanitaria, Tea Plantations and Silk; and they have been discussed by Lord W. Hay, Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir A. Waugh, Sir C. E. Trevelyan, Sir W. Denison, H. G. Campbell, General Clark, Dr. Forbes Watson, Col. Haly, Mr. Hyde Clark, Dr. A. Campbell, and other gentlemen interested in India. The conferences have been largely attended, as they offer an occasion of re-union much wanted by Indians in London. Indeed, altogether the Society of Arts has been very busy this session.

W. Garnett, of the City of London School, has been elected to the Exhibition for Natural Science in St. John's College, Cambridge. There were six candidates.

To commemorate Dr. Kennedy's valuable services as Head Master of Shrewsbury School, a subscription was made by his former pupils, the net proceeds of which, amounting to 4,318. 10s. 4d., are about to be transferred to the University of Cambridge, for the purpose of founding a professorship of the Latin Language and Literature. A

more appropriate application of the funds could hardly have been devised. While it does honour to Dr. Kennedy and the subscribers, it will supply a real want, and be a lasting benefit to the University, especially to its non-collegiate members.

Charles Lamb does not seem to have lost his hold on the reading public. We hear that Messrs. Bell & Daldy have sold over 45,000 of their complete edition of 'Elia and Eliana.' May the number soon be doubled!

A reprint is announced of the most celebrated work of, perhaps, the most mystical and beautiful of English mystics,—'The Rise, Race and Royalty of the Kingdom of God in the Soul of Man,' by Peter Sterry, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Preacher of the Gospel in London. Sterry's great merits are not known to the present generation.

We hear with great pleasure that the Subject Catalogue of the MSS. in the British Museum is making good progress in the energetic hands of the Keeper of the MSS. and his able assistants. The first drafts of the work have been already made and bound in portly folios, and the rest are going well ahead. These will form the groundwork of a fresh and complete description of the whole of the MSS. not fully described in the old Catalogues. No more useful work has ever been done in the Museum; and great praise is due to all concerned for the spirited way in which the undertaking is being carried out.

The Countess of Mornington, widow of the notorious William Pole Tyne Long Wellesley, Earl of Mornington, who died recently in her 76th year, adds an incident to the Romance of the Peerage. After the ruin into which the reckless Earl's affairs fell, some forty years ago, this lady was for a brief time an inmate of St. George's Workhouse, and more than once had to apply at police courts for temporary relief. Yet she might have called monarchs "cousins." She was descended from the grandest and greatest of all the Plantagenets. Her mother (wife of Col. Paterson), Ann Porterfield of that ilk, came through Boyd, Cunningham, Glencairn and Hamilton, from Mary Stuart, daughter of King James the Second of Scotland, and seventh in descent from Edward the First of England. The earldom of Mornington, extinct in the elder line of the Wellesleys, has lapsed to the Duke of Wellington.

The last two Reports of the Early English Text Society have done full justice to the energy of German literary antiquaries in printing the whole of their old MSS., and glossing all the words in them; but the question still remains whether all this work has not to be done over again, for the linguist at least. The fact is that, as a rule, no MS. of old German is printed with the same words as are written in it. Led, or rather misled, by Lachmann, German editors conceive it to be their duty not to print the text they find, but as they conclude it ought to be. Accordingly, when a provincial form—say, Lachmann's special aversion, a Thuringianism—is found in a text, out it goes for what the editor supposes to be a standard form, though the value of the provincial one to the student of language may be great. This practice creates an uncertainty in dealing with early German texts, which renders resort to the MSS. indispensable to students of the language, except where the editor has noted all variations from his MS.—and he often notes none,—and where the reader can trust him. The process of thus editing or cooking texts is taught by professors to their pupils. The latter are set down with copies of a MS. poem before them, told to collect its rhymes, to deduce from these the writer's mode of spelling and forming inflexions, and then to alter accordingly all the inconsistencies of the MS. The product is a symmetrical structure, like nothing old, like nothing new; but it is "a critical edition," and that is the one requisite. We have not yet reached this stage in our prints of Early English MSS., as most of our editors approach their subject from the historical side of linguistics rather than the literary and critical, and preserve their "Thuringianisms" with reverence. We hope they always will, though

they may advance some way on the critical German path.

Meteorology makes progress. The Chamber of Commerce at Hamburg have published a quarto pamphlet, 'Jahres-Bericht der Norddeutschen Seewarte für das Jahr 1868,' ('Annual Report of the North German Sea Observatory for 1868'), under the direction of W. von Freedon, formerly Rector of the School of Navigation at Elsfleth. This Report will be welcomed by all who take an interest in the subject of which it treats: it contains the history of the foundation and development of the Nautical Meteorological Institute, including the Observatory above referred to, and an account of their proceedings. From these we learn that the objects of the Institute are to make navigation safe, to shorten sea voyages, and as a means thereto to collect systematic meteorological observations, give storm-warnings, and to establish as speedily as possible uniformity in the instruments employed in the observations. They have branch observatories at numerous places on the shores of the Baltic and the North Sea, and in the adjacent provinces, and they are in regular communication with the principal meteorological offices of Europe, namely, London, Utrecht and Christiania. In the carrying out of these objects some hundreds of Weather Books and Sailing Directions have been distributed to vessels sailing from ports embraced in the scheme of the Hamburg Seewarte. A considerable number of the former have been returned, filled with observations of wind and weather; and by tabulation and comparison they will be made to reveal whatever is important to navigation. Records of the quietest voyages will be kept, together with the particulars showing how the quickness was achieved. In this way the Hamburg Sea Observatory will co-operate with other similar establishments, in discovering the shortest and safest ship-routes across the great ocean, and in ascertaining what winds and weather may be expected to prevail in any part of the route in any month. As we lately remarked, our own Admiralty has done excellent work of this sort; and with the principal seafaring nations of the world engaged therein, important results, whether for commerce or science, cannot fail to accrue.

The Estimates for Civil Services for the year ending March 31, 1870, have been published, and thus detail the cost of Education, Science and Art, Great Britain: Public Education demands, 840,711/- (increase on the account for the previous year, 59,387/-) — Science and Art Department, 225,253/- (increase, 6,423/-) — British Museum, 113,203/- (increase, 13,823/-) — National Gallery, 15,978/- (decrease, 14/-) — National Portrait Gallery, 1,710/- (decrease, 90/-) — Learned Societies, 12,300/- (increase, 500/-) — University of London, 9,449/- (increase, 386/-) — Universities, &c., in Scotland, 18,337/- (increase, 383/-) — Board of Manufactures, Scotland, 3,100/- (decrease, 1,100/-). Ireland: Public Education, 373,950/- (increase, 13,755/-) — Commissioners of Education (Endowed Schools), 730/- — National Gallery, 2,240/- (decrease, 500/-) — Irish Academy, 1,684/- (decrease, 100/-) — Queen's University, 3,210/- (increase, 55/-) — Queen's Colleges, 4,265/- — Belfast Theological Professors, 2,050/- — Petrie Collection (purchase ?), 1,580/- Total charges for the year, 1,628,170/- Total of increased sums, 94,717/-; total of decreased sums, 3,384/- The net increase is 91,333/- Of these sums, 24,368/- are payable to the Exchequer.

The amount required for Public Education, according to the Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1870, in Great Britain, is 840,711/-, which is thus appropriated. Administration: Office in London, Salaries, 22,930/- (increase on the estimate for last year, 398/-); Extra Copying, 2,000/- (decrease, 500/-); Incidental Expenses, 700/- (decrease, 750/-) — Inspection: Salaries, 38,905/- (increase, 1,330/-); Travelling Allowances, 26,420/- (increase, 362/-); Poundage on Post-Office Orders, 450/- Elementary Schools Code 1860, Scotland, Augmentation of Salaries of Certified Masters and Mistresses, Stipends to Pupil-Teachers and Gratuities to their Teachers, Stipends to Assistant-Teachers, 79,700/- (increase, 1,200/-) — Great Britain, Unexpired Pensions, 560/- (decrease, 20/-) —

Revised Code, 1867, England and Wales, Annual Grants for Day and Evening Scholars, 560,046/- (increase, 49,367/-) — Great Britain, Building and Furnishing School Premises, 38,000/- (increase, 8,000/-) — Normal Schools, Annual Grants to Training Colleges, 73,000/- The details of this Estimate give the salaries of 74 officers, including that of the Vice President, at 2,000/-; Secretary, 1,500/-; Two Assistant-Secretaries, 2,000/-; Ten Examiners, 5,200/- The details of the mode in which these sums are employed are very elaborately rendered, giving the population of school age, ages of scholars, proficiency of scholars examined, numbers of day and night scholars, school-houses built, enlarged or improved, and number of teachers employed; of which last the total is 25,702, an increase of 2,904 upon the number of last year. The number of scholars present, on the average of the year, in Great Britain, was 1,163,368.

Will Open on Monday next, April 26.

The SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, at their Gallery, 8, Pall Mall East.

WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

The INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 83, Pall Mall.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

GENERAL EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. THE EXHIBITION IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1/-; Catalogue, 6d.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1/-; Catalogue, 6d.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Robert Bonner, Birkenhead, G. Stanfield, R.A., George Barrett, E. Duncan, Thos. Stothard, R.A., David Cox, Guido Bach, T. S. Cooper, R.A., Louis Haghe, Copely Fielding, J. F. Lewis, R.A., John Sherrin, De Wint, Dobson, A.R.A., Carl Werner, J. J. Jenkins, J. T. Hixson, and other eminent Masters, ON VIEW, from Ten till Four, at JOHN J. MIGELL'S Fine-Art Gallery, 45, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W.

MADDON HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE, 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple,' previous to its withdrawal from Public Exhibition, is NOW ON VIEW at E. GAMART & CO.'S NEW GALLERY, 1, King Street, St. James's Square.—Admission, 1/-, Hours, Ten to Five.

SINAI, EGYPT, THE ALPS, including a large new Picture of MONT BLANC. AN EXHIBITION of WORKS by ELIJAH WALTON, Pall Mall Gallery, 45, Pall Mall (Mr. W. M. Thompson's), from Ten till Six.—Admission (with Catalogue), 1/-.

DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—THE EXHIBITION of PICTURES by GUSTAVE DORÉ WILL OPEN, at the New Gallery, on MONDAY, April 26.—Admission, 1/-.

The late GEORGE H. THOMAS.—PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and SKETCHES, including those lent by Her Majesty, ON VIEW, 35, New Bond Street, over the German Gallery.—Admission, 1/-.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.—This interesting PICTURE (the property of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales) is ON VIEW, for a short time only, at Dickinson's Gallery, 114, New Bond Street, from Ten till Six.—Admission by card.

THE COURT.—The important series of PICTURES and DRAWINGS, illustrating the Beauty of the Majesty's Court, including Portraits of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Teck, H.R.H. the Princess Beatrice, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Mary Craven, Mrs. Keith Fraser, Lady Alice Kenlis, &c., ON VIEW at Dickinson's Gallery, 114, New Bond Street, from Ten till Six.—Admission by card.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCESSES LOUISA and BEATRICE have honoured PROF. PEPPER'S LECTURE with their presence; evincing much interest in the experiments with the Great Lightning Inductorium.—Stokes' 'On Memory,' at 12.30 daily—Robin Hood' and his 'Merry Men,' musically treated by George Buckland, Esq., introducing Spectral and Scenic Effects.—Pictorial's 'Astronometroscope,' Woodbury's 'Photo-Relief Pictures,' with Doré's Pictures of 'Elaine,' combined with varied Easter Novelties, at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—One Shilling.

## SCIENCE

A Glossary of the Cotswold Gloucestershire Dialect, illustrated by Examples from Ancient Authors. By the late Rev. Richard Webster Huntley. (London, J. R. Smith; Gloucester, Neat.)

Six hundred years ago the chronicler known as "Robert of Gloucester" was living and writing books. It says something for the vigorous vitality of the Cotswold tongue, the idiom of which is that of Robert's history and verses, that it is still the tongue which is most lively in the Gloucestershire villages. We must allow that it has passed, from the princes and the eminent personages of Robert's days, to plough-

boys and dairy-maids. The idiom then in use is not without its interest. Thus, the Cotswold princes and scholars of yore called a sheep of either sex, being a year old, a *hog*; and this reminds us of the Feejee islanders, who, never having seen a quadruped till they beheld a *pig*, combine the name of that animal with all quadrupeds, and designate the sheep as the *hairy pig!* Again, "yett" is a young sow; and with this Gloucestershire folk the word "linnet" does not refer to the bird—it means flax dressed but not yet twisted into thread. In Shakespeare and Ben Jonson and their fellows "mazzards" pass for skulls, but in Gloucestershire they are wild cherries; and in the Cotswold district our mole is a being unknown by that name; he is there the "cont," or "woont," or in another form, as Lyly has it in his "Midas," "She hath the ears of a *want*." What are wood-pigeons in less Conservative districts are in Gloucestershire "quists," a term which we recognize elsewhere preserved under the form of "cushats." A very good name for the missel-thrush—a bird which, the louder the storm the more piercingly it pipes—is the "screech-drossel." How soon the Cotswold gentry bequeathed to the modern clodhoppers the word "tallert" for the hay-loft, we cannot tell; but it comes to the latter through progressive contractions: "Thayloft—Thalloft—Thallet—Tallert." By similar process, probably, we have "twink" for the chaffinch, which in old British was the *winc*, a name derived from the bird's note. "Theave," for a two-year-old ewe, may be descended in a like manner; while "tump," for a tumulus or hillock, seems to have the fashion of so many Welsh words, which are nothing but monkish Latin words, with sometimes a peculiar British tendency to use only a syllable or two of them, taken capriciously. Thus, in conversation, our fathers spoke of "Bony" for Bonaparte; and their sons go to the "Zoo," and ride in "cab" or "bus," and listen to a sermon from an "Evan," and take a "canter" (the Canterbury pilgrims' amble) on a "hack," the *haquene* of the French. When the sick Queen Elizabeth hoped she would not be succeeded by a "rough," she used the shortened popular term for ruffian; and when people of her time called for "sack," they, of course, meant saccharine wine, or wine with sugar in it. So, now, we have our "photo" taken, and we go to the "Monday Pop"; and between the pieces played there people perhaps talk of the last of the "verts" who has gone to Rome, or the last highly-respectable thief who is meditating in the "tenth," which is good thieves' English for penitentiary. We have called the Elizabethan "rough" a popular term, in the Elizabethan sense of the word "popular" itself, which did not mean what it now does, when a popular man is not necessarily a vulgar personage. But popular once implied vulgar only. "Be sure you mix yourself still," says Ben Jonson's Carbo Buffone to Sogliardo, in 'Every Man out of his Humour,' "with such as flourish in the spring of the fashion and are least popular." We may add to these samples that modern usage has altered the meaning of "orator." It once signified one who prayed for a favour. As for the quantity, it has gone in that, as it has in "senator," but we have kept it in "curator." "Common people" are right in making the penultimate of "theatre" long, which "fashionable people" never do. Both, however, are wrong in the universal shortening of the penultimate of the "anemone," which was born from the tears of Venus, as the rose was from the blood-drops of Adonis:—  
Аиа ројов тикетъ та єт дакрва тау ачевоман.  
"Down among the wild enemies" is a Lincolnshire rendering of the last word, which is now

familiar as far as not the people old En starv Dundas on the root. foolish Carter to say, dear f growth filled unders brooked that al made Miss, "Miss in a b as a tipp Miss, from e butter worth of ho terfield Malle "D Chest sense family Lord a don at home Idiot Greek a dut person but Arthur shells caval selfish "a w older ling, down appli if it are out t son" the I to h legiti inter It w May in a emp hon use doi wor son, Prin vent nat "tin exp new "I refre Flo tine sam

familiar to us. We may, however, remark that, as far as experience enables us to judge, it is not the country-folk so much as the fine city-people and courtiers who have altered the good old English. There was no such word in it as "starvation" till it was introduced by Lord Dundas, in the last century (1775), in a speech on the famine-stricken Scotch. The word took root. Not so another, which was not more foolish, "writation." "Oh, lack!" writes Mrs. Carter to Mrs. Montague, "as somebody used to say, what *writation* it all is. You and I, my dear friend, have lived to see the mushroom growth of a new language in our own country, filled with phrases which nobody could have understood when we were young." Lord Braybrooke has pointed out, in a note in Pepys, that all terms distinguishing females have been made to bear a bad meaning; such as Mother, Miss, Mistress, Madame, and My Lady. Of "Miss" it may be observed that it was used in a bad sense long before Evelyn spoke of it as a new word. In Henry the Eighth's reign a tippling priest was said to be as drunk as a Miss. Some acclimatized words are brought from other lands. "Bosh" is the Dutch *bosch*, butter adulterated with salt and water, and worth nothing. The word "domesticated" is of home fashion. "If I may use Lord Chesterfield's word," says Gibbon, writing of the Malletts, "I was soon domesticated in that house."

"Domestic," however, was used, before Lord Chesterfield's "domesticated," in a similar sense, but one which is lost now. "In that family," says the author of "The Life of the Lord Keeper North," "his lordship was next to a domestic"; that is, he was almost as much at home as any one of the house. Formerly, *Idiot* meant a private person, as with the Greeks. "Humility," said Jeremy Taylor, "is a duty in great men as well as in idiots," or persons not holding great offices. In slang, a soldier is a *lobster*, because he is in scarlet; but then the original "lobsters" were Sir Arthur Hazelrigg's cuirassiers, in their iron shells or corslets, distinguished from Charles's cavalry, who were without breast-plates. When *selfish* was invented, Bishop Hacket called it "a word of the Presbyterians' new mint." In older English, *silly* meant innocent; and *snivelling*, a Teutonic word used by our best writers down to Cowper's time, had not its vulgar application. So a *spread* has not the meaning it had in the last century at Cambridge, where it arose, and implied a few poor dishes spread out to make a show of feasting. A "natural son" now does not signify what it did when the Earl of March (Edward the Fourth) wrote to his father, the Duke of York, namely, a *legitimate* son. Again, the word *exempt* is not interpreted now as it was two centuries ago. It was then prohibition, not favour. "14th of May, 1660, the Lords passed a vote for calling in all those lords as had formerly been exempted for siding with the late king." The honest Dissenter who could not understand the use of saying "Prevent us, our Lord, in all our doings," was not of the last century, when the word was not held as meaning to check. Thomson, in his dedication of "Liberty" to the Prince of Wales, speaks of the prince's "preventing generosity." In the poet's days and native country, *timeously* stood for our "timely," which was not such a liberty with expression as Walpole took when he made a new participle out of inapplicable material. "I do not wonder," he writes to Mann, in reference to the Grand-Duke's minister at Florence, "I do not wonder that you are *imperatively* by Richécourt." The number of such samples might be indefinitely increased, but it

is more fitting that one should get back to the Cotswold district.

There, too, some of the old words have changed their meaning as they have spread beyond the district. "Ingle" there still means a fondling or favourite, and is generally applied to a child. The "Ingl nook," therefore, is not the fire-place, but the warmest seat within the arch where the fire was lit, which was given to the most favoured or delicate children. Other words have gone abroad and kept their meaning. A man who gets a *purl* out hunting, gets that which has the same signification everywhere, and he who has it is in danger of having his bones broken. So "laikars" are idle vagabonds, in the North as well as in Cotswold. In the former place, it is applied to strolling players. "Here coom th' laikars," said some Northumbrian Ranters, as they saw the joyous vagabonds enter their village one Sunday evening, "let's smash th' heads against t' wall!" Another word, "lush," has been perverted by vulgar application. "Lush and lusty grass," meant grass abundant and strong. *Lusty* has not fallen into bad company, but *lush* is now applied to one who cannot say, like Propertius:

— at ipse bibebam  
Sobria supposita pocula victor aqua.

Having referred to thieves' English, we may add, that to "slink" is, in Cotswold, to *slinge*, and this from the Saxon *slincan*. It is "a clother's word," says Mr. Huntley, meaning "to steal wool from the pack, in small quantities at a time." On the word "nuncheon," which Mr. Huntley rightly says is "vulgarily *luncheon*," that gentleman remarks that it implied "noon-chine," but he adds that "some derive it from 'noon-shun,' as if to refresh while avoiding the heat of mid-day." He illustrates the application by citing a passage from Brown's "British Pastors"—

With cheese and butter-cakes now,  
On sheaves of corn were at their nunshens close.

In the above, the noonday sun is rather defied than avoided. In the next illustration, from "Hudibras," the word is thus used,—

Laying by their swords and truncheons  
They took their breakfasts and their nuncheons.

The Shakspearian word "miching" would not puzzle a Cotswoldian as it would a pure Cockney. The former would know that to *miche* is to play truant. He would also be the more prompt to understand what was signified by "Ethelred the Unready." In Cotswold, as in Ethelred's time, "rede" is counsel, as it is in Chaucer's "He could no better rede," and in Shakspeare's "recks not his own rede." Ethelred was without *rede*; he had no counsel to give; but he was not unready to act when others supplied the *rede*. Poetical words that have fallen out of modern poetry are still used by Cotswold labourers. They would have no difficulty with the Shakspearian "reneages all temper." They have preserved, too, a good word for twilight, "mirkshot." But modern poets have "merk" as well as their elder brothers of the craft,—

Ere twice in merk and occidental damp  
Moist Hesperus hath quencht his sleepy lamp.

The Ettrick Shepherd has the word as well as Shakspeare, and we all know how well he has sung of the pleasant hour

Twixt the gloaming and the merk when the kye comes home.

Mr. Huntley's Glossary is an acceptable contribution to a general dictionary of the English language. The Cotswold dialect extends now over half-a-dozen counties; and Mr. Huntley himself held in such high esteem the language in which Robert of Gloucester wrote, that he records with regret how "in Oxford-

shire the University has considerably weakened the language by an infusion of Latinisms, and in Berkshire it has suffered still more by London slang and cockneyisms." We will add, that there is a Cotswold tradition that Shakspeare once lived at Dursley; but this, we suppose, will not account for the fact that, in Cotswold and in Shakspeare, "grandmothers" are called "aunts," and that "nephews" mean "grandsons."

#### MEDICAL BOOKS.

*On Chronic Bronchitis.* By Headlam Greenhow, M.D. (Longmans & Co.) Dr. Greenhow is well known for his labours as a sanitarian, and those who are acquainted with his writings in this capacity will find that he is not less industrious and intelligent as a practical physician. Chronic bronchitis is so very common that most medical students and many practitioners are apt to think they know all about it. The perusal of Dr. Greenhow's book and the study of his cases will show them that this disease prevails in a variety of conditions of the system, and in each case requires a different mode of treatment. The other conditions with which Dr. Greenhow has connected his remarks on chronic bronchitis are more particularly gout, emphysema, and diseases of the heart. The substantial part of this work has been previously published in the form of clinical lectures delivered at the Middlesex Hospital, where the author has obtained his large experience. This book will repay perusal both by medical students and practitioners.

*Rodent Cancer.* By Charles H. Moore. (Longmans & Co.)

CANCER, like tubercle, has an ominous sound to medical ears; its incurability is known to all. Cancer is the name for a malignant and incurable disease. Is this a too hasty generalization? Are there conditions of the tissues which present all the appearances, even microscopical, of cancer, and yet lack the almost diagnostic character of incurability? Mr. Moore thinks there are. Those frightful sores in the face known as "rodent cancer" appear to him to consist of cells which are independent of a constitutional origin, and which, like a speck of mould among organic substances, may, by proper treatment, be removed. We recommend Mr. Moore's book to those who want sensible advice on this subject. He is no cancer-curer. He has done more good work in his previous writings than any other author on his subject, and his evident truthfulness and acknowledged skill entitle his opinions to confidence and respect.

*The Causes and Treatment of Natural Curvature of the Spine.* By Richard Barwell. (Hardwicke.) Curvature of the spine is one of the penalties that civilization has to pay for its indulgences. It is not met with amongst the uncivilized races of men. It results from unwholesome food, defective exercise, and exposure to a vitiated atmosphere. The bones, the firm fabric on which the body rests, have become helplessly enfeebled, and they yield to muscles equally incapable of healthy action. Mankind is not instructed in the causes or prevention of this malady; accordingly, when it is manifest, the doctor is applied to. The question is, How best to cure the deformity? One set of doctors put the patient into a kind of mould, into which it ought to grow; whilst another set prefer to give the system an opportunity of getting into conditions in which normal growth is possible. Mr. Barwell is amongst the latter. In this work he grapples fairly with the difficult problem before him, and suggests methods of treatment, for the value of which he gives a number of cases successfully treated. Mr. Barwell's book is deserving the study of all those who are engaged in the practice of this difficult and interesting department of surgical practice.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—April 15.—General Sabine, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: "Source of Free Hydrochloric Acid in the Gastric

*Juice*, by Prof. E. N. Horsford,—‘Contributions to the History of Explosive Agents,’ by Mr. F. A. Abel,—and ‘Results of Magnetical Observations made at Ascension Island, lat. 7° 55' 20" S., long. 14° 25' 30" W., from July, 1863, to March, 1866,’ by Lieut. Rokeby.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—*April 14.*—Prof. Huxley, LL.D., President, in the chair.—Capt. W. Price, Sir D. Wedderburn, Bart., A. Rogers, W. E. Koch, and the Rev. J. Kernahan were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read:—‘On the Coal Mines at Kainoma, in the Island of Yezo,’ by Mr. F. O. Adams.—‘On a Peculiarity of the Brendon-Hills Spathose Ore-Veins,’ by Mr. M. Morgans.—‘On the Salt Mines of St. Domingo,’ by Mr. F. Ruschaupt.—‘A Description of the “Broads” of East Norfolk, showing their origin, position, and formation in the Valleys of the Rivers Bure, Yare and Waveney,’ by Mr. R. B. Grantham.—‘On a peculiar instance of Intra-glacial Erosion near Norwich,’ by Messrs. S. Wood, jun. and F. W. Harmer.—‘On the Lignite Mines of Podernuovo, near Volterra,’ by Mr. E. Beor.

**NUMISMATIC.**—*April 15.*—W. Freudenthal, Esq., M.D., Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. Evans read a paper by himself ‘On a Hoard of Silver Coins found at Tower Hill, consisting of pennies, half-pennies and farthings of the long-cross type of Henry the Third.’—Mr. Head read a paper, communicated by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., ‘On the Distinctions between the Silver Coins of Henry the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth.’—The Rev. A. Pownall read a paper, by himself, ‘On the Mode of representing Royal Personages upon English Coins during the Middle Ages, viz., with a crowned head and a naked bust.’ Mr. Pownall considered that, by the naked bust, people were reminded of their allegiance to one who claimed allegiance on the ground of Divine right, anointed as well as crowned; the naked bust recalling to the minds of the people the ceremony witnessed at the Coronation service in the Abbey, when the King sat enthroned on high, not to be crowned only, but to be ‘stripped from the waist upwards’ to be anointed.

**STATISTICAL.**—*April 20.*—W. Newmarch, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. J. Shaw, C. Lampert, R. A. Dalyell, J. P. Edwards, J. M. Hall and Lieut.-Col. De La Rue.—Dr. Guy read a paper ‘On Insanity and Crime, and on the Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases.’

**PHILOLOGICAL.**—*March 19.*—Prof. Key, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, ‘On the Norman Element in Early English and in our Provincial Dialects,’ by Mr. J. Payne.

*April 16.*—A. J. Ellis, Esq., in the chair.—Prof. Rieu was elected a Member.—The paper read was, ‘English Etymologies,’ by Mr. H. Wedgwood, being a reconsideration of the derivations given in his Dictionary of the words *adaw*, *boulder*, *buzom*, *charcoal*, *doit*, *moit*, *mite*, *force-meat*, *fulsome*, *gewgaw*, *go-to-pot*, *tadpole*. After the paper Mr. Furnivall explained Mr. Bradshaw’s and his new arrangement of the ‘Canterbury Tales,’ which removes the supposed contradictions in their order.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—*April 13.*—C. H. Gregory, Esq., President, in the chair.—‘Experiments on the Standards of Comparison employed for testing the Illuminating Power of Coal Gas,’ by Mr. T. N. Kirkham.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—*April 12.*—‘On Applied Mechanics,’ by Mr. J. Anderson, (Cantor Lecture).—Lecture I., ‘Applied Mechanics in Relation to Art and Science.’

*April 14.*—Sir W. Bodkin, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was, ‘Spain Commercially and Economically considered,’ by Mr. E. M. Underdown.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC.**—*April 13.*—J. Glaisher, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Members: Messrs. H. Ashdown, H. Bailey, G. Salting and J. Waller.—Mr. E. O. Brown

delivered a lecture ‘On the Manufacture, Properties and Applications of Gun-Cotton.’—Mr. Solomon exhibited a fine series of collodio-chloride prints upon Obernetter paper.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL.**—*April 20.*—Dr. Charnock, V.P., in the chair.—A. Johnson, Capt. R. Pope, R.A., C. Hamilton, Dr. J. H. Morrison, S. J. Cook and Dr. Lush, were elected Fellows.—Dr. A. Weisbach was elected Corresponding Member.—A paper, by Dr. J. Davy, was read, ‘On the Character of the Negro chiefly in relation to Industrial Habits.’ The paper was intended to vindicate the Negro, who, in the opinion of the author, had been unjustly considered an inveterate sluggard and inferior to the White in capacity for labour. The term ‘Negro’ comprised all shades and tints of coloured races of man throughout the African continent.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Society of Arts, 8.—‘Applied Mechanics in relation to Natural Laws in Processes,’ Mr. Anderson. (Cantor Lecture.)
- TUES. Geographical, 8.—‘Recent Explorations, Sinai,’ Rev. Prof. Hindle; ‘Through the Afar Country,’ Mr. Munro.
- WED. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Stellar Astronomy,’ Prof. Grant. Actuaries, 7.—‘Value of Reversionary Annuities,’ Mr. Sprague; ‘Construction of Policy-Value Tables,’ Mr. May.
- THURS. Engineers, 2.—‘Outfall of the Humber,’ Mr. Shelford. Ethnological, 8.—‘Indians of United States,’ Mr. Blackmore; ‘Stone Implements, Ohio,’ Mr. Stevens.
- FRI. Society of Arts, 8.—‘The Architect’s Duties,’ Mr. Smith. Geological, 8.—‘Geology of Canada,’ Mr. C. C. Purdy.
- SAT. Engineers, 2.—‘Windmill at Walbridge,’ Mr. Cox; ‘Fibre Implements, Norfolk,’ Mr. Flower; ‘Raized Beach at Portland Bill,’ Mr. Whitaker.
- WED. Archaeological Association, 8.—‘Albert Dürer,’ Mr. Holt; ‘Ancient Sieves and Colanders,’ Dr. Ingleby.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—‘Light,’ Prof. Tyndall.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 8.—‘The Meteorological Office,’ Mr. Scott.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 2.—Annual Meeting.

#### FINE ARTS

##### INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE current Exhibition of this society is below the usual average. It would be difficult to indicate where the difference which is now patent is to be found; but the effect is marked, although several of the painters whom we can fairly describe as able, and recognize as artists by the infallible test of sentiment, are by no means below their proper level. One flashy sentimental artist has quitted the ranks here, and is represented now for the last time. The painters of toys, such as the artistic gorge rises at, are as foolish as ever, but not more intrusive: the impudent dabsters and makers of meretricious crudities flaunt their coarse wares here not less vulgarly than before. These remain; but a recent wise course is repairing the painful errors of their elections; and besides, older members, such as Mr. Sutcliffe, the Messrs. Hine, Kilburne, Mogford, Hargitt, Johnson, Linton and Simonau, do much to leaven the mass. The student’s business is with the artists of minor or major degrees. Of them only let us write with hopefulness, but not of them alone.

A drawing, by Mr. Sherrin—*Fruit* (No. 1)—first catches our eye by resembling, without rivalling, the inferior works of that master in small, W. Hunt.—Mr. L. Hage has several pictures here, among which *Transect of the Cathedral of Tournay* (4), with a procession, has one of the grandest architectural subjects in the world, travestied to look like a toy-shop. The light and shade in this prodigious apse are magnificent—worthy of Rembrandt’s hand: see what our artist saw in it.—*Reading the New Sonnet* (157)—a tea-table subject of beaux and belles seated in an ‘old-fashioned’ room, is better fitted to Mr. Hage’s light and somewhat theatrical vein than the gloom of the Romanesque arcades and the soaring, mighty vault of Childeric’s city. The former is pretty, the latter an impertinence.

What a man, if he be of the right stuff, can do with a thing of the common sort—also, how many well-intentioned but antipathetic persons may overlook a piece of true pathetic art—will be recognized by the student who turns, not to a more striking picture by the same, which is carefully and fairly hung, but to another in a high, ill-lighted and

ignominious place, being a little, roughish-looking, somewhat dull sketch, called *The Hills—Rainy Day* (126), by Mr. T. Sutcliffe, a painter who feels as well as sees, and has managed nobly with the shoulder of a mountain that has been smothered in mist all day long until now, when a gap reveals the stark, soaked turf of the rounded summit near at hand, and a vista of its fellows, which, peak behind peak, loom in the vaporous billows until the most remote is hardly more solid than they are. In front, the lead-coloured scar of an abortive slate-quarry mars the turf; closer, the hillside goes sheer down in dingy green. Now there is, after all, nothing very wonderful in the merit of this little unpretending, unattractive study. David Cox would do a dozen such in a day; yet it is pleasing to see even a shred of that great artist’s wind-torn, rain-soaked, peat-stained old mantle still in the hands of man. The thing that renders this specimen prominent here is—a painful fact to write about—the lamentable rareness of the quality which has made a picture of the uncouth, round-shouldered, coarsely-swarded, commonplace hill and its incubi of grey clouds. This quality is sentiment, without which a landscape is naught, and which an artist can get out of any three white, newly-painted posts that stand in a row above an arch of red brick that spans a field-drain, as David Cox did; out of a dead pigeon and a handful of rushes, as W. Hunt did; out of a dead herring, as Turner did. Art deals with these things as with everything. Rembrandt painted a dismembered pig.—Albert Dürer drew a leveret with its fur moist in morning dew and clinging at the tips to rigid points, a sort of pretty porcupine with an eye of unfathomable fire.—Turner produced a mackerel, looking as ‘dead as a door-nail,’ which Mr. Ruskin has, or had, which is so marvellously painted that the most weary, Art-worn critic’s eyes would never fail of new delight in it, as he sees tones Correggio could not surpass, tints that would have captured the heart of Tintoret, combined with, and controlled by, the forthright mastery of an unerring hand, which drew and modelled outlines and contours at once with the power of Leonardo and the precision of Holbein. W. Hunt painted the famous ‘Study in Gold,’ i.e. a smoked pilchard, such as one would not pick up in the streets of St. Ives, yet is artistically worth all the gold-fields ‘from China to Peru.’ Such is Art, yet you may, as many here have done, paint heaven and earth and sea without making a picture.

We have written of the sentiment of a hill-top and clouds, but these common and comparatively easily-managed elements must not lead us away from the pathos of sunlight, such as, when obscurely rich, appears in another picture by Mr. Sutcliffe, styled *Bridlington Quay—Old Fish Pier* (161), as to which we wonder why the artist painted the old piles like sticks of cut firewood. Notice, also, *Spurn Point—Low Light* (136), by the same.—Better than the former is Mr. Hine’s *Downs near Folkington, Sussex* (27), where the monumental curves of the chalk downs form grandly in ridges and deeply-scooped hollows. A solemn shadow lies in front, while a glowing softness lingers on the hills, sparse trees, and white line of a devous road. Several pictures by the same artist are hardly inferior to this; see *The South Downs, near Eastbourne* (25). Here a road is scraped on a ridge of the chalk, and shadows creep in the hollows, while warm mists drive landward from the sea. *Tighna Brauach, Kyles of Bute* (20)—a mirrored lakelet, with vapours spreading on the hillside that looks over it—is very fine, and illustrates the changes in the artist’s mode of treatment and subjects which are observable this year. *Reef at Peveril Point, Swanage*, (17)—waves beating back from the rugged edges of a sloping reef—is rather weak in water painting, but more than redeemed by the sky; note the gap on the horizon to the right, filled with sunny haze as it is.—There is more sense of size than we have noticed before in Mr. Rowbotham’s *Valetta, and Entrance to Malta Harbour* (6), but the moving of water is beyond this showy artist’s power.—Mr. H. Johnson’s *Granada and the Alhambra* (10) shows signs of manner, yet is sunny. Notice other cleverly-wrought sketches here.—Mr. J. Fahey had a difficult subject in *Barrow in Furness* in

N° 2165, APR. 24, '69

1867 (as smoke), and for men’s artist has a good sketch (5). Pidgeon, Moonlight, of the cold approach shaded sun novel, but Street in houses being bright (152), M. Warren one, a better one, other sheep Sheep Water rippling colour about it the sky season, arrange well man. Near shows a sheep in character the eye noticeable the evil which perspective to this for the drawing finest, rosy eyes and on swirls that rest on the walls valuable Sea Water level and thing in the The picture currenting: theatre wife, painter Doubt an In is the land quest Mr. I. saved artist mean Robt. matt very pare ch seen man Fair. Thin ing, port your brot char show the fe

1867 (as it has become by dint of railways and smoke), and the same place as kindly nature left it for men's use; two drawings in one frame (29). The artist has made the most of his work, and painted a good sky of its kind. Superior to these is *Coniston Water* (69), the artist's best production.—*Rough Pasture* (58)—a hillside and sheep—by Mr. H. C. Pidgeon, is capital.—Mr. C. Werner's *Mennons in Moonlight, Thebes* (92) is an effective representation of the colossi during the inundation, while the Nile approaches their feet. The light of a fire is upon the shaded side of one of the statues; this thing is not novel, but it is always taking.—Mr. G. Simonau's *Street in Limburg* (145)—sunlight on old, weathered houses—is different in true colouring and light, but being broad looks well.—*Cattle on the Sussex Coast* (152), Mr. R. Beavis, is meritorious.—Mr. E. G. Warren has two drawings which call for notice, one, a beech-wood in sunlight (186), is neither better nor worse than he has so often painted; the other picture far surpasses its fellow here, being *Sheep Washing* (194). Notice the cleverly-handled rippling water of the pool, the good feeling for the colour of the same, and the herbage and foliage about it. The nearer foliage is woolly to excess; the sky, though characteristic of the time and season, is rather too strictly concentric in the arrangement of the cirri which radiate from behind a tree. The general lighting of the picture is very well managed.

*Near Selborne, Hants*, (178), by Mr. G. Shalders, shows a grave English twilight on a high moor, with sheep in front and a rough road. Apart from the characteristic breadth of this picture, which compels the eye to study it, the shadow on the heath is noticeable for clear softness, and the sky above for the evident resolution of the artist to do something which should be telling in the treatment of cloud-perspective. Few can see that the process adopted to this end is not quite sound, nor refined enough for the highest success; fewer can say that the drawing of the cloudy bulk is not of the best and finest.—Mr. Mogford's *Tynemouth Priory* (150)—rosy evening sunlight sloping on the earth cliffs and on those of cloud which hang above the sea, swirls of cirrus in the higher regions of the air that remain white, the ghost-like white lighthouse on the point, and the empty arches of the Abbey walls. These elements of a beautiful picture are valuable, but the water is not good.—*By the Sad Sea Waves* (178)—a finely-conceived sunset on a level shore—is admirable, notwithstanding something of brassiness, or rather of opacity, its cause, in the sky.

The small number and low value of the figure-pictures at this Gallery are not novel points in its current history. Exceptionally good are the following: *A Mistake* (12), by Mr. V. Bromley—rather theatrical picture of a gallant kneeling to his own wife, who suddenly unmasks. The dexterity of the painter is beyond the art of this picture.—*The Doubtful Coin* (45), by Mr. H. B. Roberts, shows an Irish tenant paying rent (how much more often is this not promising subject to appear?) to his landlord, who, with his agent scrutinizes a questionable sovereign. This is a picture in Mr. E. Nicol's peculiar taste; even his tact has not saved the subject and its allies from becoming trite, his effective skill has not made welcome to artistic eyes the exceptionally ugly models and mean themes of this order. What, then, can Mr. Roberts hope to do with such already threadbare matters?—Mr. C. Green's *A Cup of Tea* (66), a very short-legged young lady attending her gouty parent, has points of merit and obvious dispositions. *The New Novel* (236), by the same, girls in a chamber, is cleverly sketched.—Mr. J. D. Linton seems to have resolved not to paint in such a hard manner as before, in taking twilight effect for his *Faust and Marguerite* (163), three figures in a garden. This is a creditable study in chiaroscuro and drawing, of which the old brick wall is the best painted portion.—Mr. Kilburne's *Stern Necessity* (248), a young widow with her little daughter in a pawnbroker's shop, pledging her husband's watch and chain; the unsympathizing "young man" of the shop stares impudently at the lady, and supplies the truest point of character to the design. The females are prettily treated, although rather "gen-

teel" and sentimental. We think more might have been made of the multifarious accessories of the work.—*Chamber Practice* (249), by Mr. A. C. Gow, an old fencing-master studying his craft by means of a treatise on arms, is a pleasing picture of the better sort of *genre*, nicely painted and completely thought out.

#### FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE private view of the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours takes place to-day (Saturday). The Gallery will be opened to the public on Monday next.

We have received from Mr. Frederic W. Maynard, Secretary to the Arundel Society, a handsome volume, styled 'A Descriptive Notice of the Drawings and Publications of the Arundel Society, from 1849 to 1868 inclusive' (Nichols & Sons). This work is illustrated by photographs of all the publications of the Society, reduced to one-fifth of their original sizes, arranged in the order of their issues, and published with the sanction of the Society. Mr. Maynard's descriptive and historical notes are carefully and succinctly compiled and written, and comprise brief biographies of the artists who produced the designs in question, notices of their more important works, their localities, and the names of the copyists who wrought for the Society. The book is, therefore, more than a history of the Arundel Society and an account of its labours. As containing a series of memoranda of noble productions by Fra Angelico, in the Chapel of Nicholas the Fifth, in the Vatican—of Giotto in the Arena Chapel at Padua—it is extremely valuable. Besides these, we have the grand series of ivory carvings collected by Messrs. Westwood, Nesbit, and A. W. Franks, ranging from Roman mythological diptychs, Roman and Byzantine diptychs, Christian diptychs, book-covers, Greek carvings dating later than the reign of Justinian, the casket of Sens, Italian, French, English and German carvings ranging to the fifteenth century, and others; also many of the works of Perugino, Pinturicchio, Nelli, Donatello—the beautiful head of a female saint—Luini, G. Sanzio, Da Vinci, Ghirlandaio, the works in the Brancacci Chapel of the Carmine, Florence, Del Sarto, Francia, Raphael, Memling, Mantegna, Fra Bartolomeo, Il Sodoma, the Van Eycks, transcripts of illuminations, and, at head of all in Art, the unsurpassed statues of the Parthenon, which were so admirably copied by the late Mr. Cheverton for the Society. It will be understood that the volume, simple as its nature is, has much more than ordinary value. One may go through it and rise from its study with a very considerable knowledge of styles in design. The photographs, small as many of them are, are sufficient for the purpose of illustration; and although of the nature of a catalogue, the book is, thanks to Mr. Maynard's care and opportunities, a most desirable possession. Its patent shortcoming is in the lack of an index. The photographs exceed 300 in number.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold, on the 15th inst., a selection of pictures, drawings and sketches, chiefly by Turner, the property of Mr. Ruskin; also, water-colour drawings from the collections of other amateurs: Turner, Battle Abbey, second period, 101. (Gambart); Coast-Scene, early, 52. (Agnew); Sketch for, or more probably commencement of a drawing of the Bass Rock, middle time, 80. (Agnew); Dead Pheasant, finished, 50. (Vokins); Margate Pier, finest period, 73. (Colnaghi); Margate Pier, finest period, unfinished, Study of Storm and Sunshine, 67. (Vokins); Luxembourg, Sketch, a little later than 'The Rivers of France,' 60. (same); On the Rhine, sketch, 53. (Agnew);—The Niessen, late, 120. (Colnaghi); Mountains at the Head of the Lake of Thun, late, 136. (Agnew); Bellinzona, 107. (Vokins); The Desolate Bed of an Alpine Stream, 106. (Agnew); Alpine Torrent and Pass, late, 124. (same); Scene in the Tyrol, 161. (same); The Glacier des Bossoms, 64. (Colnaghi); The Lake of Brienz, early, 327. (Agnew);—W. Hunt, Head of Negro, 64. (Vokins); Head of a Country Girl, consummate, 54. (same); Dead Game, early, 30. (same); Grapes and Medlars, 97. (Agnew);—D. Cox, Watermill in Wales, 79. (same);—M. Duverger, Interior of a French Village School, 152. (Vokins);—Mr. J. Brett, Val d'Aosta, 257. (Martin);—C. Fielding, Scene between King's House and Inverary, 462. (same); Sea Piece, off Portsmouth, 483. (Agnew);—Turner, The Slave Ship, R.A. 1840, with copyright for engraving, 2,042. (Vokins).—Another property: Turner, The Lake of Lucerne, 1,029. (Earl Dudley).—Mr. F. Tayler, The Keeper's Daughter, 304. (Vokins); The Knight's Departure, 73. (same);—C. Fielding, A Lake Scene, 78. (Fuller); A Lake Scene, Cows watering, 85. (same);—Mr. G. Fripp, Views in the Isle of Skye, two, 52. (Vokins);—Miss Mutrie, Camellias, 54. (same);—Mr. Creswick, The Rectory, vignette, in oil, 40. (Martin); The Old Manor Farm, vignette, in oil, 40. (same);—Mr. E. Duncan, 1860, A River Scene, 30. (White);—Stanfield, A Mountainous Landscape, 78. (Fuller);—W. Hunt, 'A Warm Berth,' boy at a stove, 82. (Bond); 'Too Hot,' 52. (Gambart);—C. Fielding, Bridlington Pier, 285. (Agnew);—W. Hunt, Pear, Grapes, &c., 105. (Vokins); Grapes and Apples, 105. (same);—G. Cattermole, Christ Preaching, 158. (Agnew);—Mr. C. Haag, In the Desert, 426. (Vokins);—Mr. J. Gilbert, The Battle of the Boyne, 325. (Arnold);—Stanfield, Capo di Monte, Naples, 51. (White);—W. Hunt, 'Too Hot,' 199. (Agnew);—Mr. H. B. Willis, Welsh Cattle, with Snowdon in the distance, 60. (Bond);—Mr. B. Foster, A Coast-Scene, Sunset, 61. (Vokins);—C. Fielding, Storm off Scarborough, 197. (Agnew);—D. Cox, Lancaster Sands, 102. (same);—Mr. G. Fripp, A Scene in Scotland, 68. (Bond);—C. Fielding, Loch Lomond, 105. (Vokins); A Sea View, Fingal's Cave, 179. (same);—Mr. H. B. Willis, Loch Etive, with Cattle, Sunset, 47. (Hyde);—Mr. F. Taylor, The Mistress of the Buckhounds, 273. (Vokins);—Mr. B. Foster, The Convalescent, 93. (Agnew). Pictures: W. H. Knight, The Lost Change, 102. (Brooks);—Mr. W. F. Yeames, Queen Elizabeth receiving the French Ambassadors, small, 75. (Heugh).—The property of Capt. Constable, son of the artist: C. R. Leslie, A Lady with a Scarlet Geranium in her Hand, 1846, 278. (Grundy Smith).—A different property—Engravings: A Copy of Turner's 'England and Wales,' 52. (Inman);—The 'Liber Studiorum,' original subscriber's copy, 31. (Martin).

The same auctioneers sold, on Saturday last, the important collection of pictures and drawings which belonged to the late Mr. Dillon. Drawings: W. Müller, Five Drawings, Xanthus; Homer's River, Smyrna; Valley, looking from Xanthus to Pinara; Xanthus and Ruins, Chioke; Tombs at Macry, 215 guineas (Vokins);—W. Hunt, 'Good Dog,' 100 gs. (same); Devotion, 175 gs. (Agnew);—G. Cattermole, 'Reading the Bible,' and Macbeth and the Witches, 115 gs. (Vokins);—Turner, The Source of the Averon, drawn for the 'Liber Studiorum,' 204 gs. (Agnew); A Sea Piece, for the same series, 121 gs. (Ball); The Eddystone Light-house, engraved by Lupton, 370 gs. (Agnew); Vesuvius in Eruption, 230 gs. (Vokins); Vesuvius in Repose, 385 gs. (same); The Lake of Nemi, 370 gs. (same); The Falls of Terni, 565 gs. (same); Pendennis Castle, 'Southern Coast' series, 250 gs. (Agnew);—Lulworth Castle, same series, 250 gs. (same); Poole, Dorset, same series, 335 gs. (same); Rivaule Abbey, 'England and Wales' series, 980 gs. (same); Mont Blanc, from Aosta, 810 gs. (Moffatt); Folly Hill, Yorkshire, 890 gs. (Agnew); A Landscape, with figures driving animals to a pool, a castle on a hill in the distance, 1,200 gs. (Vokins); Interior of Westminster Abbey, early, 170 gs. (Agnew); Norham Castle, 500 gs. (same).—These sixteen drawings by Turner produced 7,801. 10s. — Pictures: Leslie, Jeanie Deans interceding with the Queen in Kensington Gardens, small, 120 gs. (Agnew);—Mr. F. Goodall, 'Le Bon Curé,' 130 gs. (Jones);—Mdlle. R. Bonheur, The Woodman, with three donkeys, 395 gs. (Agnew);—W. Müller, Interior, Turks smoking, and an attending Nubian Slave, 122 gs. (same);—J. Phillip, The Andalusian Letter Writer, small, 200 gs. (same);—Mr. Linnell, The Dell, 165 gs. (Moffatt);—Mr. E. W. Cooke, Venice, the Bridge of Sighs, 220 gs. (Gambart);—Mr. J. Holland, Rotterdam, Church of St. Lawrence, 170 gs.

(Holloway),—Mr. Elmore, Mrs. Pepys Sitting to Frank Hale (or rather, Mr. Hales) for her Portrait, small, 300 gs. (Agnew),—Mr. Linnell, Gillingham, Kent, 685 gs. (same),—A. Scheffer, Francesca di Rimini, small, 155 gs. (Pocock),—P. Delaroche, Napoleon Crossing the Alps, 540 gs. (Agnew),—M. Meissonier, The Smoker, 380 gs. (same),—Gainsborough, A Landscape, with a group of cattle and peasants on the banks of a river, in which vessels and boats are lying and landing fish, Rogers's Collection, 720 gs. (same),—Watteau, A Grand Fête Champêtre, same Collection, 150 gs. (Colnaghi).

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Vieuxtemps, last time but one; M. and Mademoiselle Jaell last time, and Demetske, Violonist, first Paris, first time, TUESDAY, May 4—Piano, Quartet in E flat, Schumann; Quintet in C, Beethoven; Sonata in D, for Two Pianos; Solos, &c.

J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria Square, S.W.

ANTOINE RUBINSTEIN will play at the MUSICAL UNION, May 15.

*Judaism in Music*—[*Das Judenthum in der Musik*, von Richard Wagner]. (Leipzig, Weber; London, Nutt.)

It is a most unfortunate circumstance, not only for Art in general, but for Herr Wagner in particular, that the whole European press should be in the hands of Jews. From Herr Wagner's statement of facts, it appears that the editor of every paper is necessarily a Jew, and that every writer for the press, if he is not a Jew to begin with, must become a Jew by the mere force of habit. As a Jew cannot become a man without ceasing to be a Jew, so a man cannot take to the pernicious practice of writing for the press without being gradually Judaized. The first signs of this change may be detected by the help of Herr Wagner's instruction. After writing for the press about a year, the young man acquires the Jewish mode of talking. This form of speech is elegantly characterized by Herr Wagner as shrill, hissing, buzzing and grunting,—an intolerably confused babble. Such a style of speaking is, of course, enough to disgust anybody, and as a rule we find that writers on the press are persistently cut by their relatives. But if their speech is of such a character, the musical faculty which they next display is alternately laughable and revolting. It positively drives people away. It can only be described as a mixture of gurgling shrieks and howls which stun both the life and sense of all who hear it. Add to this, that the musical taste accompanying it is purely luxurious, that the idea of associating music with Art never entered the mind either of a born Jew or of one naturalized by writing for the press, and it is evident that such people cannot properly appreciate Herr Wagner. This, indeed, is the next step in their education. Having ceased to be men, to talk like men, to have the taste of men, they naturally begin to attack Herr Wagner's operas; and thus they deceive the public. Remarkably enough, all Herr Wagner's operas have begun by being extremely popular; wherever his music has been given it has met with the greatest success. Not only this, but the newspapers have always praised him on his first appearances. The writers had not yet fully developed into Jews. But no newspaper ever praised Herr Wagner a second time. No genuine Jew ever expressed publicly the kindly sentiments uttered to Herr Wagner in private. Enthusiastic audiences have been persuaded against their own better judgments, and have been made to believe that they did not like what they did like. All this is owing to the Jews, to their mastery over the press, to their power of persuading people by revolting them; and of making them admire music which is utterly repellent. Thanks to

Jewish writers, the gurgling shrieks and howls which fill the works of Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer have attained a certain popularity.

The strong point of both these composers is public frivolity, encouraged by unreasoning criticism. Mendelssohn has succeeded in England because the English religion inclines more to the Old than to the New Testament, and this may also be the reason why newspaper writers in England are more certain to be Jews than even the newspaper writers of Germany. Meyerbeer, again, owes all his popularity to the fact that the people who go to hear operas are those who want amusement, not those who care for Art. It is a remarkable coincidence that Jews in the synagogue behave themselves exactly like opera-goers, and thus Meyerbeer knew pretty well with what kind of a public he had to deal. Of course the enthusiastic audiences that greeted the first performances of all Herr Wagner's operas with such just applause were not of this class of hearers. They

must have been a picked body of amateurs, coming to the theatre that night only, but coming for the sake of Art, not for that temporary relief from weariness which brings the frequenters of synagogues. Unfortunately, after spending one evening in the cultivation of true Art, these infallible judges seem to have retired into the private life which so well became them, and with their disappearance the field was left open to Jewish critics, and audiences which were unable to discriminate. From such evils Herr Wagner is still suffering. All his friends suffer from the same. Let us hope that his present protest will have the desired effect of opening the eyes of the public. It might surely be possible to get up a Christian paper in some part of Europe. Cannot Herr Wagner persuade the King of Bavaria to start one, and to impose a test of orthodoxy on all its writers?

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—A "plentiful lack" of novelty continues to distinguish the present season from its predecessors. Matters are so arranged that even that which is new to the theatre is no novelty to the public. Thus 'Il Flauto Magico' was brought out last week for the first time in the present Covent Garden Theatre. But the opera was exclusively supported by Mr. Mapleson's troupe. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." The voices were Mr. Mapleson's voices, but the hands were the hands of Mr. Harris. With one single exception, the cast was the same as last year. The exception was Signor Butlerini, who attempted Tanino's graceful airs, but who sang out of tune, and in a bad style. His voice has not had cultivation enough for Mozart's music. We do not know any part in which Madame Tietjens appears to so much advantage as *Pamina*. Her singing of 'Ah! lo so' was literally faultless. It is fortunate for Mr. Santley and for us that Mozart was unable to write down to the level of Schikaneder's musical incapacity. While making the bird-catcher's part as easy as possible, the composer could not help giving the comedian elegant and tuneful phrases to sing, and these all come mended from Mr. Santley's mouth. The duet so familiar to our youthful days as 'The manly heart' was given to complete satisfaction by the German *prima donna* and her worthy English play-mate. Mr. Santley has not much natural humour, but he has now acquired sufficient freedom on the stage to enable him to raise a laugh by legitimate means. Madlle. de Murska's defiant reading of the two arias of 'The Queen of Night'—the second of which she lowers—clever Madlle. Sixico's *Papagena*, Signor Foli's *Sarastro* and Mr. Lyall's characteristic sketch of *Monostatos* are familiar enough to frequenters of the "old house." The choruses we have heard better sung, but the orchestra was admirable, and the *mise-en-scène*, including some well-painted new scenes, sufficiently good. But did anybody ever rise from a hearing of 'Die Zauberflöte' without a feeling of disappoint-

ment,—without deep regret that Mozart should have wasted his genius on so contemptible a theme?

CONCERTS.—*Sacred Harmonic Society*.—Sir Michael Costa, whose elevation to the order of knighthood we noticed last week, received in the applause of an Exeter Hall audience a proof that the Queen's favour is shared by the general public. The season, closed yesterday week by a generally fine performance of 'Elijah,' has been marked by no novelty except two of Mendelssohn's Psalms. It was intended to bring out Beethoven's stupendous Mass in D, but the season has gone by, and the Mass has not been attempted. It behoves the old Society to exhibit more activity next season.

*Crystal Palace*.—The Winter Concerts were worthily closed this day week by an exceedingly fine performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony. The three purely orchestral movements indeed were played in such a manner as almost to defy criticism. If anything could simplify unfathomable abstruseness, it would be such a clear, bright, exact and sympathetic rendering of thoughts which too often elude the most attentive student's apprehension. As to the impossible final movement, the solo singers battled valiantly against the exactness of the text and the chorus-singers were successful beyond expectation. That any performance of such music at our cruel pitch can ever be completely satisfactory is of course simply out of the question. We could not point to two more significant examples of the evil results of our dissonance above alluded to, and of the Ninth Symphony. If nothing more had been known of Herr Reinecke than his performance of his own Concerto in F sharp minor he would have been set down as an excellent pianist and an indifferent composer. The Concerto exhibits the facility of a practised musician, but it is destitute of original ideas, and it provokes the question addressed of old to a Sonata: "Concerto, que veux-tu?" Herr Reinecke's graceful prelude to the fifth act of his 'King Manfred,' originally given here in October last, was repeated, and again caught the fancy of an audience whom we are bound to credit with good taste.

*Philharmonic Society*.—Herr Reinecke was more successful in interpreting Mozart's so-called Coronation Concerto than in laying bare his own handiwork. The simple winning *largo* was played with natural, unobtrusive expression, but the comparative weakness of his left hand betrayed itself in the *allegro*, and the two ultra-elaborate cadenzas from his own pen were woefully out of character with one of the most genial and spontaneous pieces ever penned. Why will not artists understand that fitness is of more account in art than the ostentatious overcoming of difficulties? There is much that is gracious and pleasing in the first part of Herr Reinecke's overture to 'King Manfred'; but in the second part the composer's apparent tendency to Schumannism becomes too prominent to suit old-fashioned taste. After the attention had been painfully and fruitlessly strained to follow the ideas aimed at in this overture, it was most refreshing to lapse into enjoyment of the pure grateful phrases that go to the musicianlike making of Herr Molique's Andante and Rondo from the Concerto in D—two movements that Signor Patti sings with quite unequalled grace. Two other movements of far higher calibre, forming all that was written of Schubert's unfinished Symphony in B minor, were played with more sympathetic delicacy than we have yet heard exhibited by the Philharmonic orchestra. The credit thus gained was unfortunately not maintained in Beethoven's grand C minor Symphony, the rendering of which was coarse and indistinct. The players were probably tired, and certainly a work of such importance should not have been relegated to the fag-end of an over-long programme. Madlle. Regan has every requisite for a good singer but the indefinable and undescribable quality of sympathy. Mr. Cummings introduced the graceful cavatina 'Un jour plus pur,' from M. Gounod's 'Nonne Sanglante,' which, however, is not well suited to his means. At the next concert we are to have a symphony by Mr. Cipriani Potter.

N° 2165, APR. 24, '69

DRUGS  
the sea  
perform  
last wee  
On the  
Othello  
Mr. Dil  
call for  
that his  
his Oth  
taimere  
Monda  
void of  
  
THE  
Italian  
hopes  
the un  
in oper  
propos  
Garde  
Art w  
operas  
for the  
It app  
that th  
into d  
Bowf  
first t  
by the  
the le  
Petre  
Bacef  
a wel  
Coven  
is mad  
the si  
Minc  
sopra  
Madad  
Madad  
tuour  
Bettin  
Verg  
condid  
The  
May  
eight  
days  
optic  
to do  
Nine  
any  
thele  
tenin  
may  
T  
after  
Zim  
A  
W  
'E  
Som  
Red  
Pat  
of  
the  
wi  
  
Ha  
mu  
Ell  
pla  
of  
XUM

*National Choral Society.*—Mr. Martin's 'Menelao' performance took place under somewhat serious difficulties. Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Kerr Gedge and Mr. Lauder were all prevented from appearing; so that Mr. Mason had to sing all the tenor music in the 'Lobgesang,' while 'The Walpurgis Night' was performed without a bass soloist. Under these circumstances, the less said the better for all concerned.

**DRURY LANE.**—Previous to the termination of the season at Drury Lane a few Shakspearian performances have been given. On Thursday in last week Mr. T. C. King reappeared in 'Hamlet.' On the following Monday he played Iago to the Othello of Mr. Dillon, and on Tuesday Othello to Mr. Dillon's Iago. Nothing in these performances calls for special notice. Mr. King's Othello is better than his Iago, and Mr. Dillon's Iago is better than his Othello. It follows accordingly that the entertainment on Tuesday was superior to that on Monday. But the performances, as a whole, were void of distinction, and were almost always feeble when they were not offensive.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The prospectus of what is dubbed the "New Italian Opera" fails to encourage any sanguine hopes we may have entertained as to the success of the undertaking. We would gladly see monopoly in opera broken up; but we cannot perceive in the proposed scheme a formidable opposition to Covent Garden, nor do we discover in any likelihood that Art will be advanced. We hoped that some of the operas which have always been considered too slight for the larger theatre would be tried at the Lyceum. It appears, however, from the published répertoire, that the New Italian Opera intends to force itself into direct competition with the establishment in Bow Street. The only operas announced for the first time are, Donizetti's 'Campanello,'—which, by the way, has been done at Drury Lane within the last six years,—Boieldieu's 'Dame Blanche,' Petrella's 'Precauzioni,' and Cagnoni's 'Don Bucefalo,' an opera which is almost identified with a well-known buffo who, it is said, is engaged at Covent Garden. The long list of works announced is made up from the regulation répertoire. Among the singers we find the names of Madame Kraus, Miss Rose Hersee, Madame Volpini, a light soprano, formerly of Her Majesty's Theatre, Madame Demeric-Lablache, Mlle. Georgi and Madame Trebelli, the most valuable accession to the troupe. The tenors include Signori Gardoni and Bettini, and the bassi, Signori Vialetti, Gassier, Verger and Fioravanti. Signor Tito Mattei is to conduct, and Mr. Weist Hill to lead the orchestra. The season is announced to begin on the 3rd of May, and the performances are to commence at eight o'clock, instead of half-past eight, on Mondays and Saturdays, when "full dress is to be optional." It surely would be more satisfactory to do away altogether with regulations as to dress. Ninety-nine people out of a hundred would, under any circumstances, dress for the Opera; but, nevertheless, a man ought to have the privilege of listening to music whatever the shape of his coat may be.

The Musical Winter Evenings were closed by an afternoon performance on Tuesday last. Miss Agnes Zimmermann was the pianist.

Amongst the works to be performed at the Worcester Festival next September are 'St. Paul,' 'Elijah,' 'Judas Maccabeus,' and 'The Prodigal Son,' Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new oratorio. Engagements have been concluded with Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Sautley, Mlle. Tietjens, Madame Patey-Whytock, and other vocalists. The whole of the Cathedral will be thrown open, including the choir, which is undergoing restorations that will not be finished for two years.

A version of 'L'Opéra aux Fenêtres' of M. Halévy, to which M. Gastinel has supplied the music, has been played, under the title of 'An Eligible Villa,' at the Gaiety Theatre. Neither plot nor music is effective. Such combination of acting and singing as is never seen on an English

stage is necessary to give either a chance of popularity.

A farce, by Mr. F. Hay, entitled 'A Lame Excuse,' has been produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. It is a tolerably amusing piece of its class, and turns upon the misadventures which result from the same name being borne by two suitors of the same lady. Frank, who is favoured by the father, obtains possession of a note that is intended for another Frank, his rival. Endeavouring to keep an appointment to which he believes himself invited, he becomes the victim of much ill-usage, meant for the man he unconsciously personates. The farce was fairly played, and obtained a moderate success.

Mdlle. Nilsson is to make her last appearance for the season, in Paris, on the 28th, in 'Hamlet,' and she is to come out at Covent Garden on the 4th of May, a date that will be remembered by many *habitués* as that on which another Swedish singer, Molle, Jenny Lind, first stepped on the boards of Her Majesty's Theatre.

The musical season in Paris is drawing to a conclusion just as ours is beginning. The Théâtre Italien is to close on the 30th of April; but before then Mozart's 'Così fan tutte' is to be revived. This is one of the operas which might be brought out in London with very little trouble, if it were not thought necessary to have scenery specially painted for every revival, and if rehearsals were possible during the hurry and bustle of our short season. It is very questionable if the extent to which we have carried the elaboration of our *mise-en-scène* is not prejudicial to music as an art. Operatic managers have come to think it necessary that each revival shall exceed all predecessors in magnificence, and the consequent enormous expense acts as a bar to the extension of the *répertoire*. In many small theatres in Germany there is much more variety than in the large establishment in Covent Garden. At the Opéra Comique 'Jaquarita' is being rehearsed; and this not very amusing production is to be followed by 'La Petite Fadette,' founded on Madame George Sand's delightful story. It has been set by M. Semet. This, again, is to be succeeded by 'La Fontaine de Berny,' music by M. A. Nibelle, and 'La Cruche cassée,' music by M. E. Pessard, Prix de Rome. At the Lyrique, M. Boulangier's 'Don Quichotte' is in rehearsal; and it is intended that it shall alternate with Herr Wagner's 'Rienzi.' The French critics are unanimous in their distaste for 'Rienzi,' which they persist in looking upon as typical of Herr Wagner. In the Roman story, however, the excessive ugliness which is the chief characteristic of the music of the future is only partially revealed. Herr Wagner had not yet learnt to develop his defects into so many cardinal virtues; he had not yet ventured upon the sublimely logical dogma, "I have not the gift of melody; therefore, melody there shall be no more." In 'Rienzi' he was content to follow in the steps of Meyerbeer. The result of an ill-shaped pigmy attempting to don a giant's clothes must necessarily be the impeding of the dwarf's movements. In 'Rienzi' the melodies are trivial, the cadences invariably commonplace, the declamatory passages devoid of interest, and the orchestration noisy in the extreme. The opera might bear, indeed, the comedy-title, 'Much Ado about Nothing.' We cannot agree with our Parisian contemporaries that the *tiribetto* is bad; but we wish that some composer would do for it what Beethoven did for Pae's 'Fidelio,'—"set it to music"!

'La Comédie de la Vie,' a five-act piece of M. E. Brisebarre, produced at the Déjazet, is a less ambitious work than its title indicates. The comedy of life exhibited is that which passes inside a theatre. A "comédienne" who has had a lover, finds herself humiliated by receiving one of those contracts which a well-regulated Frenchman executes when he forsakes a mistress and takes a wife. She has a soul, however, above contracts, and so takes poison, from the effects of which, fortunately, she recovers. Finally she goes to America to follow her profession far away from the man who has wronged her. Almost the entire action of the play passes behind the scenes of a theatre, and many of the characters introduced are portraits of the personages usually encountered there. To the interest caused by these

sketches rather than to the value of the plot the favourable reception awarded the piece may be attributed.

'Séraphine,' by M. Sardou, has now been represented one hundred nights at the Gymnase. This piece has supplied Mr. Boucicault with the subject of his drama now in preparation at the Queen's.

M. Sardou's success with 'Patrie' is to be followed by his elevation to the rank of officer to the Legion of Honour.

'L'Aventurière' of M. Émile Augier has been revived at the Théâtre Français. At the Odéon 'La Loterie du Mariage,' a two-act comedy played near the close of the last season, has been reproduced. A parody by MM. Amédée de Jallais and Oswald, of the 'Patrie' of M. Sardou, is announced at the Folies Marigny.

Lizt's 'Legend of St. Elizabeth,' recently brought out in Vienna, seems to have been found tiresome even by the most ardent admirers of the great player. The subject offers a good canvas for effective musical painting, but the composer has missed his chances, and has been betrayed into excessive length. At the repetition of the oratorio it was considerably cut down.

At the Opera of the Kaiserstadt, Mr. Adams has been playing with success in 'Masaniello,' the part which he undertook here during the short reign of the English Opera Company, at Covent Garden. Kässmayer's comic opera, 'Das Landhaus,' continues to draw, although it has been unfavourably spoken of by the critics.

Herr Ferdinand Hiller has resigned his triple appointment at Cologne of Städtischer Capellmeister, Director of the Conservatorium and Conductor of the Society of Concerts. He was announced to take part with Herr Joachim in a popular concert of chamber music on the 20th inst.

The sudden death is announced of Dr. Heinrich Kreissle von Hellborn, at the age of 48. He is chiefly known as the author of 'The Life of Schubert,' which has lately been translated by Mr. Arthur Coleridge.

The Breslau Theatre has just adopted the *diapason normal*. In spite of the pitch settled at Stuttgart, the French standard is slowly but surely making its way throughout Germany.

A 'History of Oratorio,' by Herr C. H. Ritter, is in preparation.

Herr Anton Rubinstein has been playing at Hamburg and Copenhagen.

Three new plays by M. Goldschmidt, the Danish novelist, have recently been produced at the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen. Two of them 'A Flaw' and 'From the other World,' are comedies. The third and more important work, 'The Rabbi and the Knight,' is a "grand drama."

#### MISCELLANEA

*The Mother of Two Poets.*—The etymology of the names of houses and rural localities is often matter of interesting inquiry. There is a hill between Mardean and Cranbrook called Husheafe Hill; on the side of that hill where it slopes towards the north is a fine, roomy old house by the roadside, called Husheafe House, which, when compared with another house dated 1611, looks a century or two centuries older; one of the few remaining houses in which tradition tells us the Kentish broadcloth-weavers carried on their business from 500 to 200 years since. In the *Athenæum* for the 20th of February (No. 2156, p. 270) it is stated, "The mother of the two poets—Phineas and Giles Fletcher—has been made out. This lady was Joan Sheafe, the daughter of a wealthy clothier of Cranbrook." Hu-Sheafe House was built before timber became scarce. Complaints began to be made nearly 300 years ago that that was the case from the vast quantity consumed in making iron. There is another house at the bottom of the hill, perhaps not much less ancient, which I was told fifty years back was Hart Sheafe House. The names of those houses seem to connect this locality between three and four miles from Cranbrook with the family from whom Dr. Fletcher married his wife in 1580. Husheafe House is worth looking at, not only as a relic of antiquity, but as affording evidence that its builder was not only a man of

business, but a man of taste. A walk of three miles from the Marden station of the South-Eastern Railway on the road towards Cranbrook, will take a party to the top of romantic Husheaf Hill. It may be objected that this house is in the parish of Staplehurst, while it is said this lady's father lived in Cranbrook; but as rates for the relief of the poor were not imposed till twenty years after her marriage, it might not have been necessary to define the boundaries of parishes so accurately at that time, as for the purposes of rating it has been since. The boundaries of parishes have been settled by compromise or arbitration as occasion has demanded; and what is now the south-western extremity of Staplehurst parish might then have been regarded as pertaining to Cranbrook.

J. F.

*Renewal of Life.*—I have just noticed in one of the daily papers the following: "The journals of Brunn, in Moravia, state that a Jewess, who lately attained the respectable age of 100 years, felt the other day a pain in her gums, which was soon after found to be caused by the appearance of four new teeth, which were forcing their way down." I can supply the public with a still more wonderful fact. In the churchyard of Colne, in Lancashire, there lies a man who lived to the age of about 106 years. As he travelled about in the capacity of a hawker, he was well and widely known. The name he commonly went by was Scotch Robin. When well-nigh a centenarian, nature (not art) furnished him with a set of new teeth. His eyesight, which had partially failed, was also fully restored. My informant, who is now about eighty years of age, told me that a great many years ago (I think he said he was about fifty at the time) he had sung hymns with the old man, who, unlike himself, did not then need spectacles. Scotch Robin was, it seems, a religious man, and, according to my friend's account, referred the restoration of both teeth and sight to the special favour of God towards him. Had he lived in the age of alchemy, perhaps some lover of life might have offered a large sum for the privilege of looking over his papers, in hope of being led to the discovery of the true elixir of immortality. Perhaps some of your scientific readers may have something to say upon this singular attempt of nature to rejuvenate one whose longevity was, no doubt, largely owing to strict obedience of her laws.

W. F. S.

*Contraction of Igneous Rocks on Cooling.*—Although communications from several of the most eminent men of science, here and on the Continent, testify to their having fully understood and approved the results of my experimental inquiry into this subject, the letter of Mr. H. P. Malet, in your number for April 10, shows that he has not yet been able to comprehend them, since, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, he again repeats that no contraction on cooling is proved. He declares that, since the specific gravity of the artificial stone was found identical with that of the natural rock from which it had been formed, no contraction could have taken place. As, however, the original and ultimate specific gravity of a body are terms not necessarily dependent upon the intermediate physical conditions which the substance may have experienced, the absurdity of Mr. H. P. Malet's deduction is at once self-evident. A lump of cold cast lead, for example, has precisely the same density before and after casting, no matter how many times it may have been remelted; yet, as every one who has cast a bullet knows, the molten lead will each time shrink in the mould, i.e. contract upon cooling. Quite as little does that gentleman understand the quotation from the letter of the artificial-stone manufacturer, whose observation, "no contraction whatever," applies to the dimensions of the casting when compared with those of the original wooden model, but not to the red-hot expanded mould, whose internal cubic contents are considerably greater than the bulk of the model itself. Consequently, the very fact that the casting produced was of the same dimensions as the wooden model is full proof that contraction must have taken place. The manufacturer well knows, if he requires a casting which when cold shall be of certain fixed dimensions, that he must

either employ a somewhat larger model, so as to allow for this contraction in cooling, or that he must, by the application of heat, expand the dimensions of his mould before filling it with the molten rock, so as to increase its internal capacity in a corresponding ratio. These same remarks equally apply to the experiments with the Eidsfoss and other slags, several of which were made in moulds whose internal capacity had been determined, after having been heated so as to obviate the necessity of any correction for the expansion of the mould itself. A perusal of Mr. Malet's remarks on this point will sufficiently show the inverted nature of his reasoning and deductions. In discussing some of the higher and more abstruse questions in scientific inquiry, I fully expect to be referred to works or periodicals of known scientific standing, but not to anonymous articles in *Sharp's London Magazine*, which, upon inquiry, I find to be a popular journal of fiction, fashions, and poetry, in which Mr. H. P. Malet is evidently quite at home, and where I must respectfully decline to follow him. Hitherto, I have answered his letters from their having been specially addressed to me through the columns of the *Athenæum*; but, as the scientific public can scarcely feel interested in a discussion which promises to assume a highly-confused and desultory character, I believe it is now full time to bring it to a conclusion.

DAVID FORBES, F.R.S.

*Liverpool.*—The name of Liverpool ought to be no puzzle to antiquaries. As now spelt, it is evidently a corruption; for in Samson d'Abbeville's Map (Paris, 1640) it is marked Leerpole. Leer is a word still in everyday use in Somershire and Devonshire for empty; and surely the Mersey before it was filled with ships and docks was, at low-water, well entitled to the name of Leerpool. Leer is a word used by the Germans both as an adjective and also as a verb: thus in Schiller's "Wallenstein's Lager":

Thun als wenn sie zu furnehm wären  
Mit dem Bauer ein Glas zu leeren.

W. POOLE KING, Clifton.

*Cling.*—Passage in "Macbeth":

Till famine cling thee.

When I was staying, some years ago, in the district of Suffolk, south of Yarmouth, that lies between Norfolk and the sea, a discussion arose as to the meaning of a provincial term—"clung"—applied therabouts to a turnip or an apple that has lost its juice and become of a spongy texture. A gentleman of the company afterward wrote to me, and cited this passage in "Macbeth". He thought that the Suffolk word was the participial form of the verb used by Shakespeare, as Mr. Viles has shown in your journal by a quotation from a French and English Dictionary of 1688.

SCHOLAR.

*The Divining Rod.*—Brand, in his "Popular Antiquities," gives much information relating to divination by the rod. Your Correspondent, Galahad G., notes several facts not to be found in Brand and his authorities, namely, that the rod must be made of a tree the fruit of which contains a stone; that the diviner should be a half-witted person; and that the divination is best used after a hearty dinner. Brand mentions the hazel, apple, willow, elm, and ash as the trees which yield divining rods; the first one being the most potent. The only peculiarity relating to the operator that Brand or Ellis (his editor) names is, that he should be the seventh son of a seventh son; but this was in the case of divination for the discovery of metal ore. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1751 says that "an ingenious gentleman" had then lately found, by experience, that the rods would answer with all persons in a good state of health, and after meals, when the operator was in good spirits; but some persons had the virtue intermittently. Your correspondent would have enhanced the value of his note if he had recorded the places where the superstition now prevails.

EDWARD J. WOOD.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. P.—G. T. S.—W. B.—M. L.—A Subscriber—B. S.—C. P.—J. H. B.—N. B.—received.

**Notice.**—*Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S NEW NOVEL, 'OLD-TOWN FOLK,' will be ready on the 15th of May, in 3 vols. post 8vo.*

\* \* \* As there is every reason to expect a very large circulation for this Novel, orders are requested at once from Libraries requiring an early supply. No previous work of Mrs. Stowe since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" embraces such a variety of striking and homogeneous characters as "Old-Town Folk." The author has employed several years in writing it, and, to use her own words, she has never been more profoundly interested in any literary work.

CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET-STREET,  
April 21, 1869.

### SAMPSON LOW & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

*The BLACKBIRD of BADEN, and Other Stories.* By ROBERT BLACK, M.A. Small 8vo. price 6s.

*FOR HER SAKE.* By F. W. ROBINSON. 3 vols.

*LORNA DOONE: a Romance of Exmoor.* By RICHARD DODDRIDGE BLACKMORE. 3 vols.

"The story is, in truth, a work of art; and this is the secret of its success. But it is more so, it is the work of a man who knows the people of whom he writes and the country in which they live. In our judgment, nobody since the days of Defoe has been so successful as the author of 'Lorna Doone'... There are chapters in it which are as good as any in the 'Iliad' or 'Odyssey,' nobly written as they were the work of Homer. The book is emphatically a good book; the result of a rare combination of keen insight and levelling labour."

"Lorna Doone" really deserves its title as romance. The story is well told. Some of the incidents are narrated with great power."—*Athenæum.*

*The BYEWAYS OF EUROPE.* Visits by Unfrequented Routes to Remarkable Places. By BAYARD TAYLOR, Author of "Views Afoot." 2 vols. post 8vo. 12s.

*LATIN PROVERBS and QUOTATIONS,* with Translations and Parallel Passages, and a Copious English Index. By ALFRED HENDERSON. Post 4to. 530 pages, price 12s.

*A NEW and REVISED EDITION* of *Mrs. PALISSER'S BOOK of Laces;* comprising a History of the Fabric from the Earliest Period, with 100 Illustrations and Coloured Designs, including some interesting Examples from the Leeds Exhibition. By MRS. BURY PALISSER. 1 vol. 8vo. cloth extra. 12s.

*DOMESTIC EDITION* of the *ROYAL COOKERY BOOK.* By JULIUS GOUFFRÉ, Chef-de-Cuisine of the Paris Jockey Club. Translated and adapted for English Use by ALPHONSE GOUFFRÉ, Head Pastry-cook to Her Majesty the Queen. A Household Edition, in one handsome large-type book, for domestic use. Strongly half bound, price 10s. 6d.

The "Edition de Luxe," with the Coloured Plates and Wood-cuts, handsomely bound for the drawing-room, price Two Guineas, may still be obtained at all Booksellers.

*The SPEECHES of Sir J. D. COLE RIDGE,* H.M. Solicitor-General (Revised and Corrected by himself), combining all that may be considered of importance in the lengthened Examination of Witnesses in the Case *Saurin v. Starke.* 8vo.

*LEOPOLD the FIRST, KING of the BELGIANS.* With Notes and Memoirs of Contemporary Events and Persons from authentic and unpublished Documents. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits, price 22s.

*VIEWS AFLOAT.* Popular Edition. By the Author of "The Byways of Europe." Forming the New Volume of "Low's Copyright Cheap Editions of American Authors." A thoroughly good and cheap series of editions, which, like all the publications of the Author, will be supplied by the best workmanship at the lowest possible rate. Will possess an additional claim on the reading public by providing for the remuneration of the American Author and the legal protection of the English Publisher. Ready.—

1. *HAUNTED HEARTS.* By the Author of "The Lamplighter." 2. *GUARDIAN ANGELS.* By the Author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table."

3. *MINISTER'S WOOING.* By Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

To be followed by a New Volume on the 1st of every alternate month. Each complete in itself, printed from new type, with Illustrations and Ornaments, and published at the low price of 12s. stiff cover, or 2s. cloth.

*THREE TALES.* By WILLIAM HAUFF. From the German, by M. A. FABER. Forming the New Volume of "Tanchinita's English Editions of German Authors." Each Volume cloth flexible, 2s., or sewed 1s. 6d. The following are now ready:—

1. *ON the HEIGHTS.* By A. Auerbach. 3 vols.

2. *IN the YEAR '18.* By Fritz Reuter. 1 vol.

3. *FAUST.* By Goethe. 1 vol.

4. *UNDINE, and other Tales.* By Fouqué. 1 vol.

5. *L'ARRABBIATA.* By Paul Heyse. 1 vol.

6. *THE PRINCESS, and other Tales.* By Heinrich Zschokke. 1 vol.

7. *LESSING'S NATHAN the WISE.* 1 vol.

8. *BEHIND the COUNTER.* Translated by Mary Howitt.

## NEW BOOKS, NEW EDITIONS, AND SERIALS.

## BEETON'S BOOKS FOR FAMILY READING and REFERENCE.

## MRS. BEETON'S COOKERY BOOKS.

Price 7s. 6d.; or in half calf, for Wedding Present, 10s. 6d.

## MRS. BEETON'S BOOK OF HOUSE-

HOLD MANAGEMENT. Comprising Every Kind of Practical Information on Domestic Economy and Modern Cookery, with Woodcuts and Coloured Illustrations.

"Mrs. Isabella Beeton's 'Book of Household Management' aims at being a compendium of household duties in every grade of household life, from the mistress to the maid-of-all-work. It is illustrated by numerous diagrams exhibiting the various articles of food and their preparation, and the various ways of serving them, so that they ought to look when dressed and ready for the table. The verdict of a practical cook of great experience, on returning the book to her mistress, was, 'Ma'am, I consider it an excellent work; it is full of useful information about everything, which is quite delightful; and I should say any one might learn to cook from it who never tried before.'—*Athenæum*.

Price 3s. 6d. post 8vo. half bound,

## BEETON'S (MRS.) DICTIONARY of EVERY-DAY COOKERY.

With upwards of 300 Illustrations.

"Mrs. Beeton prepares this volume in compliance with the wishes of a great number of correspondents, who were desirous of possessing a Book of Economical Recipes which might be thoroughly relied on, and which could be purchased for a lower price than the 'Household Management.' It has passed through numerous editions, and each day increases in favour with middle-class families.

*The Best Shilling Cookery.*

## The ENGLISHWOMAN'S COOKERY

BOOK. By Mrs. ISABELLA BEETON. Being a Collection of Economical Recipes taken from her 'Book of Household Management.' Amply Illustrated by a large number of appropriate and beautiful Engravings.

THE SAME, with Coloured Frontispiece, cloth, price 1s. 6d.

THE SAME, with Coloured Illustrations, cloth, 2s.

*(Nearly ready.*

## BEETON'S

## ENCYCLOPÆDIA DICTIONARIES.

Price 7s. 6d. 900 pp. post 8vo. half bound; half calf, for School Price or Anniversary Gift, 10s. 6d.

Second Edition, Just Ready, the most recent Gazetteer,

## BEETON'S DICTIONARY of GEO-

GRAPHY. A Universal Gazetteer. Illustrated by Many Ancient, Modern, and Biblical. With several Hundred Engravings of the Capital Cities of the World, English County Towns, the Strong Places of the Earth, and Localities of General Interest, in Separate Plates, on tinted paper. Containing in all upwards of Ten Thousand Distinct and Complete Articles. Edited by S. O. BEETON, F.R.G.S.

*Uniform with Beeton's 'Dictionary of Geography.'*

Now ready, Parts I., II., III., and IV., price 6d. each,

## BEETON'S DICTIONARY of BIO-

GRAPHY. Being a Lives of Eminent Persons of All Times, with Biographical Sketches of Every Name, to be completed in from 16 to 20 Parts. Illustrated by Portraits engraved after original and authoritative Pictures, Prints, &c. Containing in all upwards of Ten Thousand Distinct and Complete Articles.

## TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE.

Shortly will be begun, in Sixpenny Monthly Parts,

## BEETON'S DICTIONARY of UNI-

VERSAL INFORMATION. Comprising the Sciences, the Arts, Literary Knowledge, with the Pronunciation and Etymology of every Leading Term.

Of special value is 'Beeton's Dictionary' of Science, Art, and Literature will be found carefully drawn and elaborately engraved representations of machines and other subjects, of which the following is a brief list:—

Atlantic Cables. Ice Crystals. Jacquard Perforating Machine. Lathes, Various Forms of. Locomotives, English and American. Measuring Instruments. [Ircanian] Mining. Marking Machine. Mule, Self-acting. Moulding Machine. Nail Making Machine. Needles. Norman Architecture. Ordnance Shields. Paper Making Machinery. Percussion Cap Machinery. Piping. Pile Drivers. Pin Making Machinery. Punching and Plate Cutting Machine. Pyrometer. Pyrometry. Riveting Machine. Sculpture. Snider Rifle. Stamps. Steam Loading Gun. Steam Pumps. Steam Punching Machine. Sugar Boiler. Taffine.

Dredging Machine. Drilling Machine. Eclipse. Ethnological Types. English Architecture. Envelope Making Machinery. Eudiometer. Fortifications. Fringe Machine. Fire and Burglar Alarum. Furnaces. Glaciers. Gas Furnace. Greek Architecture. Grinding Machine and Grinding Mills. Hydraulic Press.

Thus it will be seen that the information in 'Beeton's Dictionary' is designed to give that which has been so long needed, and that it will be thoroughly illustrated with a number of indispensable engravings.

## S. O. BEETON'S SERIALS.

Price 1s. Monthly.

## The ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE.

This periodical takes the highest rank of all Ladies' publications. The occupations, amusements, and tastes of Englishwomen are the staple of its pages, and Women's Questions are discussed fairly and fearlessly in a portion of the Magazine, called the Englishwoman's Conversation.

The MAY Number will contain a Notice, by the Editor, of the Saturday Review, headed 'WOMAN BAITING.'

Price 6d. Monthly.

## The YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN.

This is the cheapest Lady's Magazine now published. It is edited with particular care, having reference to the feminine members of the Middle Classes, for whom it is specially designed. The Tales and Articles are chosen with scrupulous pains, and the Embroidery, Fashion and Needlework are the unrivalled productions of Paris and Berlin.

"Our Drawing-Room" is a noticeable department of THE YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN.

Price 6d. Monthly.

## The BOY'S OWN MAGAZINE. Edited by S. O. BEETON.

The present year's Numbers have contained a Fragment, called Flodden Field, by the late J. G. Edgar.—The Golden Americas, with numerous Illustrations from Gustave Doré.—John Aubrey, the Queen's Soldier, by John Tillotson.—Papers by James Greenwood, the Editor, and others.

Prepared, a New Edition, in Sixpenny Parts, with Coloured Plates.

## BOOK of GARDEN MANAGEMENT.

(Uniform with Mrs. Beeton's 'Household Management', embracing Everything connected with Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden Cultivation, Orchid Houses, Bees, &c. &c. Numerous Cuts, fap. half bound.

## RE-ISSUE of HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

Conducted by CHARLES DICKENS.

The Publishers, in order to complete the work at an early date, have doubled the number of pages issued and increased the price of the Part to 1s. monthly.

This arrangement commenced with Part X., which was published February 1, 1869. Parts I. to IX., price 6d. each.

The whole set of Nineteen Volumes of Household Words, forming the complete work, will be ready within as short a period as is compatible with its being well printed, at the following prices: in extra cloth, bevelled boards and gilt back, 19 vols., at 3s. 6d. each, 3s. 6s. 6d.; or in extra cloth, bevelled boards and gilt back, 2 vols. in 1, 9 vols., at 6s. each, 1 vol. at 3s. 6d., 2s. 17s. 6d.

Vols. I., II. and III. now ready, price 3s. 6d. each. The First and Second Volumes bound in one, price 6s.

## The STANDARD NEEDLEWORK INSTRUCTION-BOOKS. By Madame ADOLPHE GOUBAUD. Price 1s. each.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S BERLIN-WORK INSTRUCTIONS.

Eighteen Illustrations.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S EMBROIDERY INSTRUCTIONS.

Sixty-Five Illustrations.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S CROCHET INSTRUCTIONS.

Twenty-four Illustrations.

Also ready, price 1s. each,

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S TATTING PATTERNS.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S CROCHET PATTERNS.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S KNITTING and NETTING PATTERNS.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S PATTERNS of INITIALS, &amp;c.

Price 2s.

## MADAME GOUBAUD'S GUIPURE-WORK PATTERNS.

"Briskest of all the magazines is 'Belgravia.'—*Morning Star.*  
"The best shilling magazine that England possesses."—*Standard.*

## MISS BRADDON'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

Ready on Wednesday, the 29th inst., price 1s. containing 160 pp. of Literature, Illustrated with Four whole-page Engravings,

## BELGRAVIA for MAY.

## CONTENTS.

I. MY ENEMY'S DAUGHTER. By Justin McCarthy, &c. (Illustrated by Louis Huard.) Chap. 1. Swearing eternal Friendship. " 2. An Explanation. " 3. Exile and Outcast.

## II. GOLD.

III. THE DREAMING SEA. By Catherine Wilton. (Illustrated by Alfred Thompson.)

IV. SERPENTS and VENOMOUS SNAKES. In Two Parts: Part II. By N. A. Woods.

V. On a CERTAIN PASSAGE in 'VANITY FAIR.' An Essay suggested by a Picture in the Royal Academy. By George Augustus Sala.

VI. BEYOND. By William Stigand.

VII. GLAMOUR. By the Countess von Bothmer. In Two Parts. (Illustrated by Edward Radford.) Part I.:—Chap. 1. Dolores. Chap. 2. The Time of Babies. Chap. 3. "A dull gray Life." Chap. 4. Calm. Chap. 5. Suspense.

VIII. FRAGMENTS of an OLD FILE. By Joseph Hatton. "Home News."

IX. CONCERNING M. or N. By William Sawyer.

X. LONDON THEATRES and LONDON ACTORS. By Winter Thornbury. No. V. Drury-lane Theatre. (continued) — Eliston, Astley, Graham, Madame Vestris.—Olympic Theatre.

XI. BOUND to JOHN COMPANY: or, the Adventures and Misadventures of Robert Alnigh. (Illustrated by Alfred Thompson.) Chap. 3. On the Track of my Enemy.

XII. THE CYCLES of the WORLDS. By R. H. Patterson.

XIII. THE HONEYMOONS. An Autumn Adventure. By Sidney L. Blanchard.

N.B.—The Seventh Volume of 'BELGRAVIA,' elegantly bound in crimson cloth, bevelled boards, full gilt side and back, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d., now ready. Also Cases for binding (2s.), designed by Luke Tanner.

\* \* \* The volumes of 'BELGRAVIA' form a most acceptable present.

NOTICE.—A NEW NOVEL, by the Author of 'Owen: a Waif,' 'No Church,' &c., will be commenced in 'BELGRAVIA,' for CHURCH NOVELETTES, by ANNIE THOMAS (Mrs. PENDER CUDLER), PERCY FITZGERALD, F. W. ROBINSON, GEORGE STOTT, and the Author of 'The Tallants of Barton,' will appear in due succession.

Other attractions are also arranged for.

600 pp. demy 8vo. 1,000 Engravings, half bound, leather, 7s. 6d.

## The SELF-AID CYCLOPÆDIA FOR SELF-TAUGHT STUDENTS.

Comprising General Drawing; Architectural, Mechanical, and Engineering Drawing; Ornamental Drawing and Design; Mechanics and Mechanism; the Steam-Engine. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN, F.S.A.E., Esq., Author of 'Lessons of My Farm,' &c.

Demy 8vo. 2 vols. handsomely printed, price 12s.

## DE BONNECHOSE'S HISTORY of FRANCE.

With Preface written expressly for this, the authorized translation. Crowned by the French Academy. Enlarged, Re-written, and brought down to the Revolution of 1848.

Fcap. 4to. handsomely bound, bevelled boards, extra cloth, price 7s. 6d.

## The CORSET and the CRINOLINE.

A Book of Costumes and Modes. With 60 Illustrations of the Changes of Fashion, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day: with a Glance at the Industries and Manufactures connected with Modern Fashion.

By the AUTHOR of 'NIGHT IN A WORKHOUSE.'

With numerous Character Illustrations, extra cloth, gilt edges, price 5s.

## UNSENTIMENTAL JOURNEYS; OR,

BUDWEYS of the MODERN BABYLON. By JAMES GREENWOOD. The Night Coffee-House—The Dog Show—Hounds-ditch Market—Bird Market—The Hospital Gate, &c.

"Wherever Mr. Greenwood goes he discharges the functions of a vigilant observer, and, on taking pen in hand, he is content to be the accurate and concise reporter of what he has observed."

*Athenæum.*

Cloth gilt, with Twelve full-page Illustrations by Phiz and J. Gordon Thomson, price 10s. 6d.

## The TRUE HISTORY of a LITTLE RAGAMUFFIN.

By the Author of 'A Night in a Workhouse,' 'Unsentimental Journeys,' &c.

A NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

Post Svo. 400 pages, cloth, gilt edges, price 3s. 6d.

## The WORLD'S EXPLORERS. With

Portraits and many Engravings of Interesting Places mentioned in Travel Accounts, with Adventurous Biographies will be found in Belgrave and Abyssinia—The Astorians—Marco Polo—Commodore Anson and his Voyage Round the World—Captain Cook and his Discoveries—La Pérouse—Mungo Park—the Arctic Discoverers.

Just published, price 1s., post free 1s. 6d.

**LADY WILMERDING OF MAISON LA ROUGE.** A Startling Tale of Modern Sardinian Life. By DUNCAN CRAIG, M.A., Author of "Handbook of Modern Provençal," "The Ochlocrat in Ireland," "Language," &c. London: William Macintosh, 24, Paternoster-row.

Just published, royal 8vo. cloth, 16s. 6d.

**BARON von der DECKEN'S REISEN** in OST-AFRIKA, in den Jahren 1859 bis 1865. Vol. I. Erzähler Theil. With 13 Plates, 25 Woodcuts, and 3 valuable Maps. In the absence of any news from Dr. Livingstone, some interest will be felt in the adventures and fate of the Baron von der Decken, who perished in his attempt to penetrate Africa from the Soudan to the Indian Ocean. "A Description of the Author's Travels in East Africa in the Years 1859-1861, to the Lake of Nyassa and the Mountain of Kilimanjaro, with an Account of the Island of Zanzibar."

Asher & Co. 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

Now ready, complete in 1 vol. crown 8vo. (420 pages) in fancy boards, price 3s.; or richly and handsomely bound in cloth, 5s.

**THE LONDON NO.** A Collection of Tales, Poems, and Sketches,

BY

Bayle Bernard, Blanchard Jerrold, William Sawyer, Clement W. Scott, Percy Fitzgerald, W. H. C. Nation, Emma W. Phillips, Annie Thomas, Tom Hood, Mrs. Palgren Simpson, T. J. Williams, James Hutton, &c. &c. &c.

Published at 27, Tavistock-street, Strand; and sold at all the Railway Bookstalls.

18mo. neatly bound in cloth, red edges, price 1s.; free by post, 1s. 2d.

**SOWING AND REAPING.** By MARY HOWITT, Author of "Hope On, Hope Ever," &c.

\* A List of these popular and interesting Books for Juvenile Readers sent free by post.

London: William Tegg, Panacea-lane, Cheapside.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth, price 5s.

**THE ACTS OF the APOSTLES,** the GREEK TEXT, with CRITICAL GRAMMATICAL and EXPLANATORY NOTES and EXAMINATION QUESTIONS, by the late Rev. R. W. DOWDALL, New Edition, revised and thoroughly revised by Rev. G. F. MORRISON, M.A., late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: J. Hall & Son. London: Whittaker & Co. and Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Just published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

**THE GOSPEL ACCORDING to St. MARK.** the GREEK TEXT, PROLOGMENA, APPENDICES, and GRAMMATICAL and EXPLANATORY NOTES, by the Rev. H. ROWLANDSON, M.A., Curate and Tyrwhitt Scholar, and Divinity Lecturer of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: J. Hall & Son. London: Whittaker & Co. and Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

NEW NOVELS.

**JEROME LOCK.** A Novel. 1 vol. post 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

"Is a tale exhibiting signs of uncommon power to analyse human emotion, and intense sympathy with aristocratic operations in their highest and strictest sense."—*Morning Star*. "It is long since we have come across a book so original in conception and treatment."—*Lloyd's Paper*.

London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

**LOUIS DE RIPPIE:** a Tale from Real Life. By DARLOW FORSTER. 1 vol. post 8vo. price 5s.

"Written in language pure and beautiful, displaying great depth of thought and intensity of feeling."—*Lincoln Standard*. London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

Now ready, cloth flush, price 3s.

**SALTS and SENNA.** A Cathartic in Seven Doses: Moral, Literary, Educational, Dramatic, Political, Religious, Theological. With a Prescription. London: William Freeman, 102, Fleet-street, E.C.

Shortly will be published, demy 8vo. price 2s. Third Edition of

**NEW THEORIES of the UNIVERSE.** By DR. BEDFORD, now known as "The Bedfordian System of Astronomy," which includes the startling discovery of the RELATION between Meteors and Comets, and sets forth that the SUN is the common centre of the planetary system. The "tail" is what is known as "The Milky way." First published, and entered at Stationers' Hall, October, 1854. These Theories "display a process of careful thought."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 20, 1855.

MR. FITZPATRICK'S LAST WORK. Enlarged Edition, 2s. 6d. with Frontispieces and Coloured Cartoons, of the Robbery of the Mail for Lady O.'s Love-Letters.

**CURIOUS FAMILY HISTORY;** or, Ireland before the Union. By the Author of "The Sham Squire," and Biographer of Bishop Doyle, Lady Morgan, &c.

"Exciting."—*Daily Telegraph*. "Curious and very sensational."—*Star*. "Of absorbing interest."—*Court Circular*.

"Of the utmost value."—*London Review*. "An anecdote to keep the table-talker lively for a season."—*Morning Post*.

London: Simpkin, Dublin: Kelly. Edinburgh: Maclies.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS.

Now ready, Second Edition, much enlarged and improved.

**DR. RAMAGE'S BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS** from LATIN AUTHORS, with English Translations and Copious Latin and English Indexes. One thick volume, 8vo. nearly 800 pages, price 7s. half bound.

Also, uniform, BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS from GERMAN and SPANISH AUTHORS. 6s.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS from FRENCH and ITALIAN AUTHORS. 6s.

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHTS from GREEK AUTHORS. 4s. 6d.

Edward Howell, Publisher, Liverpool; and all Booksellers.

## WM. H. ALLEN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

Cruise of H.M.S. "Galatea." 8vo. 16s.

English Homes in India. 2 vols. 16s.

Nigris and Bismillah (Two Indian Tales). *In the press.*

The Lives of Celebrated Serjeants. By SERGEANT WOOLRYCH. 2 vols. 8vo. *[Nearly ready.]*

The Afghan War. By Major-General SIR V. TYRE. 1s.

Vámberý's Central Asia. 16s.

Kaye's Sepoy War in India. Vol. I. 18s. \* Vol. II. is in the press.

The Flowerly Scroll. From the Chinese, by SIR JOHN BOWRING. 10s. 6d.

Lives of the English Cardinals. 2 vols. 16s. 2s.

Memoirs and Correspondence of Bishop ATTERTBURY. 2 vols. 2s.

Kerr's Domestic Life of the Natives of INDIA. 10s. 6d.

Oxonham's Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement. 10s. 6d.

Döllinger's First Age of Christianity and the CHURCH. 12s. 6d.

Ansted's Physical Geography. Third Edition. 9s. 6d.

Ansted's World We Live In (First Lessons in Physical Geography). 2s.

Ansted's The Earth's History (First Lessons in Geology). 2s.

Young's (J. R.) Elementary Mathematics. 12s.

Williams's Lives of the English Cardinals. 2 vols. 2s.

Williams's Memoirs, &c. of Bishop Attbury. 2 vols. 2s.

Keene's (H. G.) Mogul Empire. 9s.

Glyn's (A. C.) Civilization in the Fifth Century. 2 vols. 11s. 12s.

Latham's (R. G.) Nationalities of Europe. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

Doran's (Dr.) Their Majesties' Servants. 6s.

Mayhew's German Life and Manners. Illustrations. 7s.

Wilberforce's Social Life in Munich. 6s.

Ansted's Channel Islands. Illustrated. 16s.

Adam's Inquiry into the Theories of HISTORY, CHANCE, LAW, WILL, with special reference to the Principles of Positive Philosophy. 12s.

Mysteries of the Vatican. 2 vols. 21s.

Republic of Fools. From the German of Von Weiland. 2 vols. 8s.

Burke's Celebrated Naval and Military Trials. 10s. 6d.

Forbes's History of Chess. 7s. 6d.

London: WM. H. ALLEN & CO. 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Just published, price 1s., post free 1s. 6d.

**HOMOEOPATHY** in 1869: an Essay on the Origin and Present Position of the Law of Specific Drugs. Healing. By WILLIAM BOYES, M.D. London: Henry Turner & Co. 77, Fleet-street, E.C.; and of all Booksellers.

H.R.H. THE COMTE DE PARIS. Just published, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**LES ASSOCIATIONS OUVRIÈRES EN ANGLETERRE** (Trades Unions). By H.R.H. the COMTE DE PARIS. Crown 8vo. sewed, 2s. 6d. post free.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 30, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Will be published on the 25th inst. price 7s. 6d. cloth,

**THE LIFE of FRA PAOLO SARPI,** Theologian and Counsellor of State to the Most Serene Republic of Venice, and Author of "The History of the Council of Trent." By A. G. CAMPBELL. From Original Manuscripts. 8vo. pp. viii.—254.

London: Molind & Green, 27, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

Just published, in demy 8vo. price 10s. 6d.

**SYSTEM of CHRISTIAN ETHICS.** By Dr. G. C. VON HARLESS. Translated from the Sixth German Edition. Part I. The Blessing of Salvation. II. The Possession of Salvation. III. The Preservation of Salvation. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark. London: Hamilton & Co.

Now ready, with Photographic Portrait of the Author, 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

**THE WORD, or UNIVERSAL REDEMPTION and SALVATION.** A perfectly Scriptural and Evangelical Work. By Professor GEORGE M. DE LA VOYE, formerly of Addiscombe. London: Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

**THE RUINED CITIES of ZULU LAND.** By HUGH M. WALMSLEY.

"Exciting, interesting, and well narrated."

*United Service Gazette.*

"We have to thank Colonel Walmsley for one of the most interesting of recent contributions to the exciting literature concerned with lion and other hunting in South Africa."—*Post*.

"These volumes will be found rich in variety and amusement."

London: Chapman & Hall.

Now ready, price 4s. cloth,

**SOME ASPECTS of the REFORMATION** An Essay. By J. G. CAZENOVE, M.A., Provost of the College, Cumbria. William Ridgway, 10s. Preadley, and all Booksellers.

Just published, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**THE LOGIC of NAMES:** an Introduction to Boole's "Laws of Thought." By J. P. HUGHINGS, B.A. Oxon., Professor, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

London: James Walton, Bookseller and Publisher to University College, 127, Gower-street.

Now ready, price 2s. 6d. cloth neat,

**THE ROSE and the SHAMROCK:** a New Poem, in Four Books. The Dogs of War—England at Bay—Woe to the Vanquished—The Bridal of Erin. E. Truelove, 2s. High Holborn.

W. C. BENNETT'S NEW VOLUME.

Cloth, 5s.

**CONTRIBUTIONS to a BALLAD HISTORY of ENGLAND.** By W. C. BENNETT.

Hamilton, Adams & Co. Paternoster-row.

**W. C. BENNETT'S POEMS.** In Shilling Parts.

1. BABY MAY, the WORN WEDDING-RING, and other HOME POEMS. With Illustration by Watson. 1s.

2. QUEEN ELEANOR'S VENGEANCE, BALLADS, and NARRATIVE POEMS. With Illustration by Watson. 1s.

3. SONGS by a SONG WRITER. With Steel Portrait. First Series. 1s.

4. SONGS by a SONG WRITER. With Illustration by Watson. Second Series. 1s.

5. POEMS of THOUGHT and FANCY, and ONE HUNDRED SONNETS. With Illustration by Watson. 1s.

London: George Routledge & Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate-hill.

ROUTLEDGE'S BRITISH POETS.

In feap. 8vo. cloth extra, gilt edges, price 5s.; morocco elegant or antique, 9s.

**W. C. BENNETT'S POETICAL WORKS.** Now First Collected and Classified. With Portrait and Four Page Illustrations by Watson.

New Edition, royal 8mo. sewed, 8d.; cloth, 1s.

**STEPS to the BIBLE MINE;** and the Bible Miner's Friend. Designed as a Guide to Fireside and Social Conversation on that Sacred Volume emphatically styled The Book.

"The Sunday School teacher will find in the solution of these questions profitable exercise for the understanding and memory, as far as he can manage."—*Sunday School Magazine*.

"Parents who wish to promote an interest in the study of God's Word in their families will find in this little volume most valuable assistance."—*Ragged School Union Magazine*.

"We heartily thank the author for his labour of love."—*Mother's Magazine*.

TO TEACHERS.—"The above work is now published in Two Parts, and will be found very suitable for a class-book. The 'Steps,' Threepence; and the 'Friend,' as a Key, at Sixpence."

London: S. W. Partridge & Co. 9, Paternoster-row.

## COMPLETION OF KITTO'S CYCLOPÆDIA. RE-ISSUE, 1869.

In Three large Volumes super-royal Svo. profusely Illustrated with MAPS, PLANS, VIEWS, and DIAGRAMS.  
Price of Three Volumes, in cloth, 2s. 14s.; separate volumes, 18s.

Just published,  
In 1 vol. demy Svo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

### THE

## Industries of Scotland: their Rise, Progress, and Present Position By DAVID BEEMER.

CONTENTS.  
Coal and Coal Mining. Glass and Earthenware.  
Iron Smelting. Granite, Pavement, and Slate.  
Railways. Quarries.  
Coch-making. Brewing and Distilling.  
Manufactures in Metals. Sugar-Refining.  
Manufactures in Linen, Jute, and Confectionery.  
Leather. Printed Provisions.  
Cotton. Mineral Oil Trade.  
India Rubber. Fisheries, Sea and River.

Just published,  
In fcap. Svo. cloth, illustrated with 427 Woodcuts, price 3s. 6d.

ELEMENTS of BOTANY. By J.  
HUTTON BALFOUR, M.D., Professor of Botany in the  
University of Edinburgh.

By the same,

CLASS-BOOK of BOTANY. Svo. 31s. 6d.

MANUAL of BOTANY. Crown Svo. 12s. 6d.

OUTLINES of BOTANY. Fcap. Svo. 5s.

In fcap. Svo. cloth, Illustrated, price 4s.

SCHOOL MANUAL of GEOLOGY.  
By J. BEETE JUKES, Director of the Irish Geological  
Survey, &c.

In crown Svo. cloth, price 5s.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By Sir  
J. F. W. HERSCHEL, Bart.

### BLACK'S

## SCHOOL ATLASES.

- Quarto—40 Maps, coloured, price 10s. 6d.
- Royal Svo.—40 Maps, coloured, price 10s. 6d.
- Small Svo., for Beginners—27 Maps, coloured,  
2s. 6d.

### BLACK'S

## GENERAL ATLAS of the WORLD.

55 MAPS, Coloured, and INDEX.  
Folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price 3l.

In 15 vols. CROWN SVO.

## THOMAS DE QUINCEY'S WORKS.

Complete, with Index, 3l. 3s.  
Separate Volumes, 4s. 6d.

### FARRAR'S

## SCHOOL TALES.

- ERIC; or, LITTLE by LITTLE: a TALE of ROSLYN SCHOOL. Price 5s.
- JULIAN HOME: a Tale of COLLEGE LIFE. Price 5s.
- ST. WINIFRED'S; or, the WORLD of SCHOOL. Price 6s. 6d.  
By FREDERIC W. FARRAR, F.R.S.  
Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

## BLACK'S GUIDE BOOKS.

- Aberdeen and Braemer, 1s.
- Belfast and Giant's Causeway, 1s. 6d.
- Brighton and Vicinity, 1s.
- Buxton, 1s.
- Channel Islands (complete), 3s. 6d.
- Cheltenham and Environs, 1s.
- Cornwall and Scilly Isles, 2s. 6d.
- Derbyshire (Buxton, Matlock), 2s. 6d.
- Devonshire (Torquay, Exeter), 2s. 6d.
- Dorsetshire (Swanage, Weymouth), 1s. 6d.
- Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall (1 vol.), 5s.
- Dublin and Wicklow, 1s. 6d.
- Edinburgh, 1s.
- England (Plans of Towns), 10s. 6d.
- English Lakes (Illustrated), 5s.
- English Lakes (Cheap Edition), 1s.
- Galway (Connemara, &c.), 1s. 6d.
- Glasgow and the Clyde, 1s.
- Gloucester (Bristol, Cheltenham), 2s. 6d.
- Guernsey, 1s.
- Hampshire (Southampton, Portsmouth), 2s. 6d.
- Harrogate, 1s.
- Hereford and Monmouth, 2s. 6d.
- Highlands of Scotland (Anderson's), 10s. 6d.
- Ireland, 5s.
- Isle of Wight, 1s. 6d.
- Jersey, 1s.
- Kent (Dover, Ramsgate, Margate), 3s. 6d.
- Killarney Lakes (with large Map), 2s. 6d.
- Leamington and Environs, 1s.
- Leeds and Environs, 1s.
- Liverpool and Birkenhead, 1s.
- London, 3s. 6d. (Plan of City, 1s.)
- Manchester and Salford, 1s.
- Moffat Spa, 1s.
- North Wales, 3s. 6d.
- Norway, 2s. 6d.
- Scarborough, 1s.
- Scotland, 8s. 6d.
- Scotland (Diamond Edition), 1s.
- Skye and West Ross-shire, 1s.
- South Wales, 2s. 6d.
- Spain (O'Shea), 15s.
- Surrey (Croydon, Reigate, Guildford), 5s.
- Sussex (Hastings, Eastbourne), 2s. 6d.
- Trossachs and Loch Lomond, 1s.
- Wales (complete), 5s.
- Warwick (Leamington, Stratford), 2s. 6d.
- Where shall we go? (Watering-places), 2s. 6d.
- Yorkshire (Maps, Plans, &c.), 5s.

### TRAVELLING IN SPAIN.

Now ready, a Third Edition of

## O'SHEA'S GUIDE TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL;

Including the BALEARIC ISLANDS.

In 1 vol. price 15s.  
Illustrated by MAPS, CHARTS, and PLANS OF TOWNS.  
“The copious and accurate O'Shea.”—Sala.

## THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

*Various Editions.*

### LIBRARY EDITION..... Price £12 12 0

In 25 vols. Svo. bound in extra gilt cloth,  
printed in large type, and illustrated with  
204 Steel Engravings by the most eminent  
Artists, including Vandyke, Zuccheri, Wilkie,  
Turner, Landseer, Frith, &c.

### ROXBURGH EDITION. { Price £10 10 0 Half bd. 11 5 0

In 45 vols. fcap. Svo. printed from a new clear  
type, and profusely illustrated throughout  
the text with 1,000 Woodcuts, besides a Steel  
Frontispiece and Vignette to each volume.

### AUTHOR'S FAVOURITE..... Price £6 10 0

In 48 vols. fcap. Svo. printed from a large  
legible type. This Edition has long been a  
favourite with the public.

### CABINET EDITION..... Price £3 10 0

In 25 handy vols. fcap. Svo. Each volume  
contains an entire Novel.

### ROYAL EDITION..... Price £2 2 0

In 5 large vols. royal Svo. double columns,  
illustrated with 100 page Woodcuts.

### SHILLING EDITION..... Price £1 11 6

In 12 vols. fcap. Svo. with Vignette to each  
Novel. The same Edition in half calf, price  
45s.

### SIXPENNY EDITION..... Price £1 1 0

In 4 vols. Svo. small type, double columns.  
The same in half calf, 25s.; or half morocco,  
30s.

## WAVERLEY NOVELS.

### SEPARATE VOLUMES.

Demy Svo. Sixpence each, sewed.

- Waverley.
- Guy Mannering.
- The Antiquary.
- Rob Roy.
- Old Mortality.
- A Legend of Montrose, and the Black Dwarf.
- The Bride of Lammermoor.
- The Heart of Mid-Lothian.
- The Monastery.
- The Abbot.
- Kenilworth.
- The Pirate.
- The Fortune of Nigel.
- Peveril of the Peak.
- Quentin Durward.
- St. Roman's Well.
- Redgauntlet.
- The Betrothed, and the Highland Widow.
- The Bride of Lammermoor.
- Woodstock.
- The Fair Maid of Perth.
- Anne of Geierstein.
- Count Robert of Paris.
- The Surgeon's Daughter, and Castle Dangerous.

The above also in 12mo. sewed, 1s. each.

## SCOTT'S

## POETICAL WORKS.

*Author's Editions.*

### FROM 2s. 6d.

### To 2l. 2s.

**N.B.**—The only Editions of SCOTT'S POEMS that contain the Author's Introductions, extra notes, and Lockhart's annotations, are published by A. & C. BLACK.

All other Editions are in these respects incomplete; and purchasers are requested to ask for the "AUTHOR'S EDITIONS."

## THE TALES

OF A

## GRANDFATHER.

By Sir WALTER SCOTT, Bart.  
CHEAP EDITION.

In One Volume Svo. with Portrait of Queen Mary, price 2s. 6d.

Edinburgh: ADAM & CHARLES BLACK. London: LONGMANS & CO.

JAMES HOGG & SON'S  
LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

New Work by the Rev. Prebendary Jackson.

**CURIOSITIES of the PULPIT and PULPIT LITERATURE:** Memorabilia, Anecdotes, &c. of Celebrated Preachers, from the Fourth Century of the Christian Era to the Present Time. By THOMAS JACKSON, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rector of Stoke Newington, London. Price 6s.

*Illustrated Times.* — "We can only say that, if the Rev. Prebendary Jackson's sermons at Stoke Newington, where he is rector, are as broad and sensible as his book, his parishioners must be as fortunate people as his readers. 'Curiosities of the Pulpit' is at once good and amusing.... Most honestly is this book to be recommended."

New Work by Mr. Fox Bourne.

**FAMOUS LONDON MERCHANTS:** A Book for Boys. With Portraits of George Peabody, Sir Richard Whittington, Sir Thomas Graham, Sir Hugh Myddleton, Sir Josiah Child, William Paterson, the Founder of the Bank of England, Thomas Coutts, the Goldsmith, and Seventeen Other Illustrations. By H. C. FOX BOURNE, Author of *Merchant-Princes of England*, &c. Price 4s. 6d.

*Manchester Guardian.* — "We think it is excellently written, and that Mr. Bourne's merit is probably much greater than the majority of his readers will understand. The great industry he has displayed in the collection of materials, the further labour expended in reducing those materials to a form which will readily handle them, and the masterly manner of young people, compare to entitle him to very great praise.... To make the narratives more life-like, there are twenty-four capital woodcuts, portraits and views, very judiciously selected; and when we add, that the type of the book is the purest of the best, we indorse the high opinion of enterprising and desirous to convey, of this boy's history of 'Famous London Merchants.'"

**Captain Penny, the Veteran Whaler.**

**A DVENTURES in the ICE:** a Comprehensive Summary of Arctic Exploration, Discovery, and Adventures, including Experiences of Captain Penny, the Veteran Whaler, now first published. With Portraits of Sir John Franklin, Captain Penny, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, and Fourteen other Illustrations. By JOHN TILLOTSON. Price 3s. 6d.

*Edinburgh Courant.* — "We could scarcely imagine a better or more enjoyable book for boys than this. It consists of stories, adventures, and illustrations—with this advantage, that the stories are all true, the adventures actually took place, and the illustrations are all from real life.... It will almost infallibly chain the attention."

The World's Progress.

**PIONEERS of CIVILIZATION.** By the Author of 'Lives of Eminent Men,' &c.

The Soldier Pioneer. Peaceful Pioneers. Training Pioneers. Scientific Pioneers. The Pioneers of Faith.

With Portraits of Dr. Livingstone, Captain Clapperton, William Penn, Captain Cook, Lord Robert Clive, Captain Flinders, Rev. Henry Martyn, and Eight other Page Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

*Observer.* — "There is much that will interest the young in the work."

*Freeman.* — "The style is graphic, the tone manly and good. The book is sure to become a favourite."

New Work by the Rev. T. Pelham Dale, M.A.

**A LIFE'S MOTTO.** Illustrated by Biographical Examples.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

1. AUGUSTINE, BISHOP OF HIPPO—Faith's Great Victory over Heathenism.

2. BENEDICT, THE MONK—Faith amidst the Clouds of Medieval Superstition.

3. WESLEY, THE METHODIST—Faith arousing the Slumbering Church.

4. JOHN NEWTON, the SLAVE-DRIVER—Faith victorious over Blasphemous Atheism.

5. CHARLES SIMEON—Faith patient in Well-doing.

6. EDWARD IRVING—Faith in Cruelty.

7. MARTYN, KIRKE WHITE, and MACKENZIE—Faithful unto Death.

With a Frontispiece by J. D. Watson. Price 5s.

[Nearly ready.]

**The Christian Life of the Present Day. THE PATH on EARTH to the GATE of HEAVEN:** Essays of Counsel and Encouragement for the Christian Life of the Present Day. By the Rev. FREDERICK ARNOLD, of Christ Church, Oxford. New and Cheaper Edition. With a Frontispiece. Price 3s. 6d. [This day.]

\*\* SCHOOL PRIZES.—A List of Illustrated Books suitable for Presentation will be forwarded on application.

London: JAMES HOGG & SON, York-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

ATLASES

BY  
ALEX. KEITH JOHNSTON,  
LL.D. F.R.S.E. F.R.G.S.

"The latest information presented to us in the most attractive form." — *Times.*

"The ample illustrations of recent discovery and of the great groups of dependencies on the British Crown render Dr. Johnston's the best of all Atlases for English use." — *Fall Mall Gazette.*

"He has given us in a portable form geography posted to the latest discovery and the last revolution." — *Saturday Review.*

I.  
In imperial folio, half-bound morocco, price 5l. 15s. 6d.

THE ROYAL ATLAS

OP  
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

A SERIES OF ENTIRELY ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC MAPS.

With Indices to each Map, comprising nearly 150,000 Names of Places contained in the Atlas.

Dedicated by special permission to Her Majesty.

II.  
In imperial 4to. half-bound morocco, price 2l. 12s. 6d.

THE HANDY ROYAL ATLAS.

45 MAPS,  
CLEARLY PRINTED AND CAREFULLY COLOURED,  
WITH GENERAL INDEX.

Dedicated by permission to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

WM. BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.  
Sold by all Booksellers.

Just published, the MAY Part of

**LA TOILETTE des ENFANTS.** Special Journal for the Designs and Models of Children's Costume, with Coloured Engravings, and a great variety of amusing and interesting matter for Children. Monthly Parts, 1s. 6d. Annual Subscription, 12s. post free.

Asher & Co. 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

Just published, 12mo. cloth, 6s. 6d.

**POITEVIN (P.), CHOIX de LECTURES de la Littérature Française du 19e Siècle.** Extraits des Œuvres les plus célèbres des Poètes et des Écrivains Contemporains, avec Notices Biographiques et Littéraires.

Asher & Co. 13, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

**ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY of BRITISH MOTHS.** By EDWARD NEWMAN, gives a full Description of the perfect Insect from Nature, also a Description of the Larva, Catepillar, Pupa, and Imago, with the Localities where Found. Each Moth is drawn from Nature by GEORGE WILLIS, and engraved in his best style by JOHN KERCHNER. The Figures are life-size of every species, and if varieties require it, three, four, five and even six Figures are given. The work is expected to be completed in 30 Monthly Numbers at 6d. each. No. 1 is now ready. The work is also issued in Quarterly Parts, in cover, at 1s. 6d. each Part; No. 9 now ready.

London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

**BRITISH MOTHS.—PART IX. NOCTUAS (continued).** 22 Illustrations, in neat cover, price 1s. 6d. Any of the above Parts sent post free on receipt of 18 stamps.

London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand, W.C.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

THE JESUS OF HISTORY.

"THIS IS JESUS, THE PROPHET OF NAZARETH OF GALILEE."

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just out,

VICTOR HUGO'S  
L'HOMME QUI RIT

4 vols. 8vo. 30 francs.

L. HACHETTE & CO. 18, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

Mr. Newby's New Publications.

**THE GRAND PACHA'S YACHT CRUISE on the NILE.** By EMMELINE LOTT, Author of 'Harem Life in Egypt and Turkey,' &c. 2 vols. [Ready.]

**RECOLLECTIONS of CENTRAL AMERICA and the SOUTH COAST of AFRICA.** By MR. FOOTE. 1 vol. 7s. 6d. A cheaper Edition. [Ready.]

**The CIRCLE of LIGHT.** By H. P. MALET. "The lofty thought, the ingenious argument, the modest manner, and the elegant style of this charming volume, are elements to command a large circle of attentive readers." — *Morning Post.*

**THREE HISTORICAL PLAYS:** William of Normandy—Henry the Second—Offa, King of Mercia. By H. VERLANDER, M.A., late of St. John's, Cambridge. A PEEP at BRITTANY, the BRETONS, and BRETON LITERATURE. 1 vol. 10s. 6d. [Shortly.]

NEW NOVELS.

**MARRIED,**

By the Author of 'Wondrous Strange,' Kate Kennedy, 'Comme Sense, &c.' [In May.]

**A WOMAN'S ERROR.** By F. TROLLOPE, Author of 'Broken Fettters,' 'An Old Man's Secret.' [Shortly.]

**COLSTON.** By the Author of 'Skating on Thin Ice,' 'Crossing the Border.' [This day.]

**FAVILLA'S FOLLIES.** 2 vols. [Next month.]

**CUTHBERT KNOPE.** 2 vols. [Shortly.]

**THRICE DEAD.** By PAUL FÉVAL, Author of 'The Duke's Motto,' 'Bel Demoni,' &c. 3 vols. [Ready.]

**THE BRIGHT TO-MORROW.** By WALLACE J. HARDING, Barrister-at-Law. 3 vols.

"We have a prevision of fame for this writer, and we welcome his novel as one of the most interesting of the season." — *European Mail.*

**SOCIETY in a GARRISON TOWN.** By the Author of 'Myself and My Relatives.' 3 vols.

"It is worthy of the author of 'The Chronicles of Carlingford.' — *Manchester Examiner.*

**DR. HARCOURT'S ASSISTANT.**

"The story is unquestionably exciting, and cleverly told." — *Daily Telegraph.*

**SECOND EDITION of BROKEN FETTERS.** By F. TROLLOPE. 3 vols.

"Reminds us of the works of Mr. G. P. R. James." — *Spectator.*

**SHOOTING STARS.** In 3 vols. [Ready.]

**MAUDE CLIFFORD.** By the Author of 'Ashton Morton.' 2 vols. [This day.]

Will be ready about June 1st.

**FLOWERS from the UPPER ALPS.** By ELIJAH WALTON, F.G.S. With Descriptive Text by REV. T. G. DONNEY, B.D. Consisting of perfect Chromographic Plates in Six Volumes in Folio. Colored 12 Water-Colour Drawings painted by Mr. Walton expressly for the Work. Elaborately bound in cloth, small folio, price Two Guineas. London: W. M. Thompson, 48, Pall Mall, S.W.

**EWALD'S HISTORY of ISRAEL COMPLETE.** Now ready, the Third Edition, price 6s.

**EWALD (H.), GESCHICHTE des VOLKS ISRAEL.** Third Edition, 8 vols. 8vo. Gottingen, 1864-1874. 32 ss. or half-bound, calf gilt, 8s. 6d.

Vol. 1. Einleitung. 8s.

" 2. Die Königszeit, Hetherschaff, 7s. 6d.

" 3. David u. d. Königszeit, 11s.

" 4. Esra u. d. Hetherschaff, 8s. 6d.

" 5. Christus u. seine Zeit, 7s. 6d.

" 6. D. Apostolische Zeitalter, 10s.

" 7. D. Nachapostolische Zeitalter, 8s. 6d.

" 8. Alterthümer d. Volks Israel, 6s.

London: W. Tweedie, 337, Strand.

Ewald (H.), Die Propheten des Alten Bundes erklärt. New Edition, 3 vols. 8vo. 1868, 22s.

Ewald (H.), Die Dichter des Alten Bundes. 3 vols. 8vo. 1866-67, 20s.

Ewald (H.), Die Johanneischen Schriften übersetzt u. erklärt. 2 vols. 8vo. 1862, 12s.

Williams & Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just published, 8vo. cloth, price 12s.

THE JESUS OF HISTORY.

"THIS IS JESUS, THE PROPHET OF NAZARETH OF GALILEE."

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London; and 20, South Frederick-street, Edinburgh.

Just out,

VICTOR HUGO'S  
L'HOMME QUI RIT

4 vols. 8vo. 30 francs.

L. HACHETTE & CO. 18, King William-street, Strand, W.C.

This day is published the MAY Number of

## TINSLEY'S MAGAZINE,

Price One Shilling, Monthly, Illustrated.

## Contents.

1. GEORGE CANTERBURY'S WILL. By the Author of 'East Lynne,' 'Roland Yorke,' &c. With an Illustration. Chap. IV. *Keziah Dawkes*.—Chap. V. *Called up by Telegram*.—Chap. VI. *Under the Moonlit Sky*.
2. PAINTING and PUFFING.
3. A VAURIEN. Chap. IV. *The Next Day*.
4. AUSTIN FRIARS. By the Author of 'George Geith of Fenn Court.' Chaps. IV. and V.
5. MONASTICISM.
6. ETHEL in FAIRYLAND. With an Illustration.
7. FUSSY FOLK.
8. LADIES' CLUBS.
9. BREAKING a BUTTERFLY; or, Blanche Ellerslie's Ending. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' &c. Chaps. XXXII.—XXXIV.

## TINSLEY BROTHERS' NEW BOOKS at all Libraries.

*A New Book of Travels by Capt. R. F. Burton.*

## EXPLORATIONS of the HIGHLANDS of the BRAZIL.

with a full Account of the Gold and Diamond Mines: also, Canoeing down Fifteen Hundred Miles of the great River São Francisco, from Sabará to the Sea. By Capt. RICHARD F. BURTON, F.R.G.S. &amp;c. In 2 vols. Svo. with Maps and Illustrations. 30s.

## The LIFE of EDMUND KEAN. From various Published and Original Sources. By F. W. HAWKINS. In 2 vols. Svo. 30s.

Mr. Hawkins tells with considerable force the story of Kean's early life and of his first appearance in London.... The book is fair unreadable. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.Mr. Hawkins has written a clever and entertaining book. He writes both more naturally and artistically than the majority of the professed 'flingers of ink.' —*Daily Telegraph*.

## ROME and VENICE in 1866-7. By George Augustus Sala, Author of 'My Diary in America,' &amp;c. In 1 vol. Svo.

## The NIGHT SIDE of LONDON. By MAXIMS by a MAN of the WORLD. J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of 'British Senators,' &amp;c. A New and Enlarged Edition, in 1 vol. [Now ready.]

## ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHS. By an American. In 1 vol. Svo. 12s. [Now ready.]

## NEW NOVELS IN READING at all Libraries.

## BREAKING A BUTTERFLY; or, Blanche Ellerslie's Ending. By the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' &amp;c. 3 vols.

## The GIRL HE MARRIED. By JAMES GRANT, Author of 'The Romance of War,' 'First Love and Last Love,' &amp;c. 3 vols.

## STRETTON: a Novel. By HENRY KINGSLEY, Author of 'Raven-shoe,' 'Geoffry Hamlyn,' &amp;c. 3 vols.

## FALSE COLOURS: a Novel. By ANNIE THOMAS (Mrs. Pender-Cudlip), Author of 'Denis Donne.'

## NETHERTON-ON-SEA: a Story. In 3 vols. [Ready this day.]

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF 'LOST SIR MASSINGBERD.'

## FOUND DEAD. [Ready.]

## IN SILK ATTIRE: a Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK, Author of 'Love, or Marriage,' 3 vols. [Second Edition this day.]

## ALL BUT LOST: a Novel. By G. A. HENTY, Author of 'The March to Magdala.' 3 vols.

## EQUAL TO EITHER FORTUNE: a Novel. By CHARLES H. ROSS, Author of 'The Pretty Widow,' &amp;c. In 3 vols.

## TINSLEY BROTHERS' TWO-SHILLING EDITIONS of POPULAR NOVELS.

Uniformly bound in Illustrated Wrappers.

## SANS MERCI, by the Author of 'Guy Livingstone,' is published this day, price TWO SHILLINGS.

Also now ready, uniform with the above:—

## BARREN HONOUR. THE WATERDALE NEIGHBOURS. BLACK SHEEP.

## SWORD and GOWN. THE PRETTY WIDOW. THE ROCK AHEAD.

## THE SAVAGE-CLUB PAPERS (1867). MISS FORRESTER. THE SAVAGE-CLUB PAPERS (1868).

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine-street, Strand.

## BONUS NOTICE.

## PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established in 1797,  
70, LOMBARD-STREET, City, and 57, CHARING CROSS,  
Westminster.

At the Fourth Annual Division of Profit, the Cash Bonus awarded to Policies of 25 years standing was 371 13s. 4d. per cent. on the amount of Premiums paid in, and the last year 371 13s. 4d. per cent. on the Sum Assured, and give an average of more than 11 15s. per cent. per annum on the Sum Assured at all Ages.

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary and Actuary.

## PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD-STREET

and CHARING CROSS. Established 1792.

Insurance effected in all parts of the world.  
Prompt and liberal loss settlements.

The fullest advantages of the proposed remission of Duty secured to the assured at once.

GEO. W. LOVELL, Secy.

## LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Invested Assets—Five Millions Four Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Annual Income—Upwards of Half a Million.

Since its establishment in 1823, the Society has paid in Claims upon death the sum of £1,912,000, and £1,360,000 in respect of Bonuses added to the sums originally assured. Four-fifths of the Profits allotted to the Assured Quinquennially.

Bonuses hitherto added to Policies—Upwards of Four Millions. Prospectuses, Statements of Accounts, &amp;c., may be obtained at the Society's Office, Fleet-street, London.

GRIFFITH DAVIES, Actuary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
THREADNEEDLE-STREET.AND  
CHARING CROSS.

The attention of persons desirous of making a provision for their personal importance of resorting for that purpose to an Office of established credit.

Amongst the advantages offered by this old-established Society are the following:

Low rates of premium, especially for young lives, payable annually, half-yearly, or quarterly.

Participation in Eighty percent. of the profits, according to the conditions in the Society's prospectus.

Particulars of the Profits will be proportioned to Policies on which three or more annual premiums have been paid at the period of division, and receivable in cash, or applied in augmentation of the sum assured or reduction of the premiums, at the option of the policy-holder.

The present is a favourable period for effecting new assurances, in reference to the next quinquennial division.

JAMES HARRIS, Actuary.

## COMPENSATION IN CASE OF INJURY, AND

A FIXED SUM IN CASE OF DEATH, CAUSED BY ACCIDENT OR ANY KIND.

May be secured by a Policy of the

## RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

An Annual Payment of £3 to £6 s. insures 1,000l. at Death, and an Allowance to the rate of 6d. per week for Injury.

For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices.

Offices—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

## ABSOLUTE SECURITY POLICIES, UNFORFEITABLE, UNCONDITIONAL, and UNCHALLENGEABLE, issued by the PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, 62, LUDgate-Hill, London, E.C.

The Directors of this Company, in reference to an objection not unfrequently urged by persons invited to assure, that the ordinary mode of Life Assurance is in their opinion defective or uncertain, by reason of the operation of extraordinary conditions, have determined to issue Policies on Present Tables, and to insure Assurances under them which shall be absolutely Unforfeitable, Unconditional, and Unchallengeable.

For the reason referred to, many persons hesitate or decline to assure on the ground that, in the event of inability or non-payment of the premiums, the Assured will be liable to be compelled to become a forfeit. To this class of the public the system now introduced will especially commend itself, being entirely free from all conditions of forfeiture on account of non-payment of premium, or from any other cause whatever; while at the same time it absolutely secures the debtors from any risk of default. As the number of the premiums, a fixed sum in respect of every premium paid, bearing the same proportion to the total amount assured as the number of premiums actually paid may bear to the whole number originally contracted to be paid.

Besides this important advantage, every policy will expressly state that it can at any time be withdrawn on the discontinuance of the Assurance.

The Assured will thus always have the option of retaining either an ascertained fixed sum payable on death, or, in case of non-payment of premiums, a certain sum according to the duration of the Policy, such amounts being set forth on every Policy, and rendering unnecessary any future reference to the Company on these points, as is the case with ordinary Assurances.

Creditors assuring the lives of debtors will appreciate this feature as one greatly facilitating their interests, and it will likewise be of great service to bankers, shipowners, and others who are in the habit of making advances collaterally secured by Life Policies, as they can at any time learn, by mere inspection, the exact value, either immediate or reversionary, of a Policy of this description.

Every Policy issued on this plan will be without any conditions as to voyage, foreign residence, or other usual limitations. By this freedom from restrictions of all kinds, the objections before referred to will be entirely removed, and the Policies will become at once really valuable as assets.

In view of the great system of advantages, the number of premiums is strictly defined. The longest term provided for is twenty-five years, and the shortest five years, as shown by the Tables. Thus, bankers, creditors, and others holding Policies of this class as security, will always be enabled to ascertain what they can call upon to make good so as to maintain the full benefit of the Assurance—a matter of great importance where Policies are held as collateral security.

It is only necessary to add that, as a consequence of the Policies under these Tables being Unforfeitable and unconditional, they are not liable on any ground whatever. They may therefore be aptly termed Absolute Security Policies.

The PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY possess an income of 215,000l. a year. Its position is unquestionable, and it obtains the largest amount of new business of any office in the kingdom.

FRANCIS ADAMS, W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

HENRY HARBIN, Secretary.

## MR. NICHOLAS MICHELL'S POETICAL TALE.

Next week, 8vo. 5s.

## SIBYL OF CORNWALL.

With POEMS on THE LAND'S END, and ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT.

By NICHOLAS MICHELL,  
Author of 'Ruins of Many Lands,' 'Pleasure,' &c.

CHAPMAN &amp; HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

## NEW NOVEL.

This day is published,

## DOUBLES AND QUILTS.

By LAURENCE LOCKHART,  
Late Captain 92nd Highlanders.

Originally Published in 'Blackwood's Magazine.'

In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Illustrations.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD &amp; SONS, Edinburgh and London.

On Saturday next will be published,

## MEMOIR

OF

## SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, BART.

PROFESSOR OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

By PROFESSOR VEITCH,  
Of the University of Glasgow.

8vo. with a Portrait, price 18s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD &amp; SONS, Edinburgh and London.

Now ready, crown 8vo. 6s.

## THE LIFE OF PIZARRO:

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS ASSOCIATES IN THE CONQUEST  
OF PERU.

By ARTHUR HELPS,

Author of 'The Life of Columbus,' 'The Life of Las Casas,' 'The Apostle of the Indies,' &amp;c.

London : BELL &amp; DALDY.

Now ready, crown 8vo. cloth gilt, gilt edges, 5s.

AUNT JUDY'S MAY-DAY VOLUME  
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Edited by Mrs. ALFRED GATTY.

Containing Contributions by

H. C. ANDERSEN, MRS. ALEXANDER EWING, Author of 'MRS. OVERTHEWAY'S REMEMBRANCES,' the Author of 'THE HEIR OF REDCLIFFE,' MARY SENIOR CLARK, SIDNEY DARYL, the EDITOR, and other Writers.

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

London : BELL &amp; DALDY.

## FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and CHIMNEY-PIECES.

Buyers of the above are requested, before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FENDERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-IRONS and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design, or exquisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with or-molu ornaments, 3L. 8s. to 33L. 10s.; Bronzed Fenders, with standards, 7s. to 5L. 12s.; Steel Fenders, 3L. 3s. to 11L.; Ditto, with rich or-molu ornaments, from 3L. 3s. to 18L.; Chimney-pieces, from 1L. 8s. to 100L.; Fire-irons, from 8s. 3d. the set to 4L. 4s.

THE BURTON and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER,  
By appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a Catalogue gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of  
700 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock ofElectro-Plate and  
Britannia Metal Goods,  
Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes,  
Stoves and Fenders,  
Marble Chimney-pieces,Kitchen Ranges,  
Lamps, Gasellers,  
Tea Trays, Urns and Kettles,  
Table Cutlery,  
Clocks and Candelabra,Baths and Toilet Ware,  
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,  
Bedding and Bed-hangings,  
Bed-room Cabinet Furniture,  
Turnery Goods, &c.

With Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, and 1, Newman-yard, London.

## IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—No. 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.  
Branch Office—No. 16, PAUL MALL, LONDON.  
Instituted 1820.The outstanding sum assured by this Company, with the Premiums accrued thereon, amount to about 2,800,000*l.*, and the Assets, consisting entirely of Investments in first-class Securities, amount to upwards of 360,000*l.*

The Assurance Reserve Fund alone is equal to more than nine times the Premium Income. It will hence be seen that ample Security is guaranteed to the Policy-holders. Attention is invited to the Policies of the Company, from which it will appear that all kinds of Assurances may be effected on the most moderate terms and the most liberal conditions.

The Company also grants Annuities and Endowments. Prospects may be obtained at the Offices as above, and of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

ANDREW BADEN, Actuary and Manager.

## SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE and LIFE.

Established 1824, and Incorporated by Royal Charter.  
LONDON, 37, CORNHILL; EDINBURGH and DUBLIN.  
Capital 45,000*l.* 000 sterling.Invested Funds at 1st August, 1868 .. . . . . £1,045,013  
Annual Revenue from all sources .. . . . . 4,200,000  
Amount of Life Insurances in force .. . . . . 4,200,000

Copies of Prospectus, and all other information, may be obtained on application at 37, Cornhill, London, or of the Company's Agents.

By order of the Directors,

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.  
JOHN JACKSON, Assistant-Secretary.

## CLERICAL, MEDICAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

13, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.  
Chairman—Right Hon. John Robert Mowbray, M.P.  
Deputy-Chairman [Sir William Bowman, Esq. F.R.S.  
Sir Charles Looock, Bart. D.C.L. F.R.S.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors, presented at the Annual General Meeting held on the 27th November, 1868:—

- The sum of 415,342*l.* was proposed for Assurance, of which 307,395*l.* was completed, at Premiums producing 10,071*l.* per annum.
- The sum paid under Claims by death was 100,282*l.* being the smallest since 1860, whilst the expenses of maintenance and all other outgoings were even less than for many years past.
- On the other hand, the Income was raised to 819,769*l.*, notwithstanding that its increase was not so great as the statement of premium, which did not take effect in the previous year, due to the cessation of interest on the large sum paid as Bonus in 1867.
- The Surplus Income was very considerable. It amounted to 62,127*l.* a sum exceeding that for the last 10*l.* previous Surplus during the forty-four years of the Society's existence.
- The Accumulated Fund was thereby increased to 1,269,906*l.*

*The following are among the distinctive features of the Society:—**CREDIT SYSTEM.—*—On any Policy for the whole of Life, where the sum assured exceeds 60*l.*, one half-yearly Annual Premium on the first five years may remain on credit.*ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES* may be effected, without Profit, by which the Sum Assured becomes payable on the attainment of a specified age, or at death, whichever event shall first happen.*IN ANNUITIES* may be assured at rates proportioned to the increased risk.*PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.*—Claims paid thirty days after proof of death.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

## SILVER FIR and PATENT ENAMELLED BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

See our new Coloured Illustrated Catalogue of these elegant and fashionable Suites, enamelled in imitation of the choicest woods, so artistically as to be equal to them in effect and durability, and at half the price.

Forwarded, gratis and post-free, from LEWIN, CRAWCROFT &amp; CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73 and 75, Brompton-road. Established 1812.

N.B.—See also our Illustrated Catalogue of General Furniture, Carpets and Bedding (carriage free), 500 designs, with prices and estimates, may be had gratis.

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,

13, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

## BREAKFAST.

## E P P S ' S C O C O A.

Grateful and Comforting.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS &amp; CO. Homeopathic Chemists. Sold only in labelled, tin-lined packets.

## PURE CLARETS.—E. LAZENBY &amp; SON, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London, W.

Light Bordeaux ..... 24*l.* doz. | Fine Bordeaux ..... 36*l.* doz.

An excellent Dinner Wine.

Samples and a detailed List of other Wines on application.

Cells and Offices, 6, EDWARD'S-STREET, Portman-square, W.

COGNAC BRANDY, 45*l.*; Fine Quality, 54*l.*; very Choice, 75*l.* per doz. — E. LAZENBY & SON, 6, EDWARD'S-STREET, Portman-square, London, W.

Samples and a detailed List of Wines forwarded on application.

## H E D G E S &amp; B U T T E R

Sollicit attention to their

PURE ST. JULIEN CLARET.

At 18*l.*, 20*l.*, 24*l.*, 30*l.* and 36*l.* per dozen.Choice Claret of various growths—42*l.*, 48*l.*, 50*l.*, 72*l.*, 84*l.*, 96*l.*GOOD DINNER SHERRY, At 24*l.* and 30*l.* per dozen.

Superior Golden Sherry ..... Per dozen.

Choice Sherry—Pale, Golden, or Brown ..... 48*l.*, 54*l.* and 60*l.*

HOCK and MOSELLE.

At 24*l.*, 30*l.*, 36*l.*, 42*l.*, 48*l.*, 54*l.* and 60*l.*Port from first-class Shippers ..... 30*l.*, 36*l.*, 42*l.*Very choice Old Port ..... 48*l.*, 60*l.*, 72*l.*, 84*l.*

Or receipt of a Paid-off Order or reference any of the above will be forwarded, with list of all other Wines and Liqueurs, by HEDGES &amp; BUTLER.

LONDON, 135, REGENT-STREET, W.; and 30, KING'S-ROAD, BRIGHTON.

Originally established 1819.

N° 2165, APR. 24, '69

OSL

Wa

CHANDEL

ORN

MESS,

Manufact

J. &amp; R

J. LONI

MERC

to receive an

from all Par

BOUVIER

T H

Br

Prepared

Military Ho

for Croquet

Kid or Satin

P.

F.

THOS. D

STA

H

GARRI

ILL

SMEE'

PATE

Bedded

Upholster

SMEE &amp; CO.

London

CONV.

Room

improve

31 a

HAIR

BE

OIL

This

for my

mon

the

2

6d

Chemists

31 33

HON

are

to the

fine

Sayn

of

Prince

of

the

P A

P

Being man

far super

is qua

G

ALL

A

Ladie

Depate

cles

CATAL

Patente

Also,

stands

T H

T

produ

most in

caus

hi

the

state

of

such d

regula

XUM



## CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### FORTHCOMING WORKS, READY IN A FEW DAYS.

**Sketches by Quiz.** With Illustrations  
by PHIS of Young Couples—Young Ladies—Young Gentlemen.  
Price 3s. 6d. extra cloth.

### In Memoriam — George H. Thomas.

A Collection of the Artist's Best Designs, numbering upwards of One Hundred Engravings. Printed on Toned Paper, handsomely bound, price One Guinea.

Subscribers' Names received at the Exhibition of George Thomas's Collected Paintings at the Lawrence Gallery, 185, New Bond-street; by all Booksellers; or by the Publishers, Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Ludgate-hill.

**Arms and Armour in Antiquity and the MIDDLE AGES.** Translated from the French of M. P. LACOMBE; and with Preface, Notes, and an Additional Chapter on Arms and Armour in English. By JAMES CLERK MAXWELL, Author of "English Heraldry," &c. With 72 Illustrations. Uniform with Boutell's "English Heraldry." Cloth, gilt top, 7s. 6d.

**The Intelligence of Animals;** with Illustrative Anecdotes. From the French of ERNST MENAULT. With Illustrations. Cloth lettered, price 5s.

New Volumes of CASSELL'S CHILDREN'S LIBRARY.

**The Magic of Kindness;** or, the Story of the Good Huan. By the BROTHERS MAYHEW. With Illustrations, after Albert Dürer, by Walter Crane. Price 3s. 6d.

**Crocker the Clown.** A Tale for Boys. By the Editor of *Kind Words*. Price 3s. 6d.

**Reynard the Fox, the Crafty Cour-**  
TIER; together with the Shifts of his Son Reynardine, in Words of One Syllable. By ALFRED PHILIPS, D.V. with Coloured Illustrations. Price 3s. 6d. Being the New Volume of "CASSELL'S ONE-SYLLABLE LIBRARY."

**Palissy the Potter: the Life of Ber-**  
NARD PALISSY of SAINTES. By Prof. MORLEY. A New Edition, forming the New Volume of the "BELLESAUVE LIBRARY." Price 3s. 6d.

### NOW READY.

### The Belle Sauvage Library.

Handsomely bound in Bevelled Boards, Red Edges, price 3s. 6d. per Volume.

1. PULPIT TABLE-TALK. By Dean Ramsay.  
2. The SEARCH for the GRAL; or, Through Doubt to Faith. By Julia Goddard.  
3. SERMONS for BOYS. By the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., Principal of King's College, London.

### Cassell's Biographies.

LORD BROUGHAM—LIFE and CAREER OF. 2s. 6d.  
QUEEN VICTORIA—PUBLIC LIFE OF. 2s.  
DISRAELI—LIFE OF. 1s.  
GLADSTONE—LIFE OF. 1s.  
BRIGHT—LIFE OF. 1s.

### Cassell's One-Syllable Library.

All handsomely bound in cloth gilt, with Coloured Illustrations. 3s. 6d. each.

1. AESOP'S FABLES.
2. SANDFORD and MERTON.
3. The SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON.
4. EVENINGS at HOME.

**CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,** Ludgate-hill, London; and 596, Broadway, New York.

### Miss JULIA GODDARD'S New

Serial Story, 'BAFFLED; or, Michael Brand's Wrong,' will be commenced in CASSELL'S MAGAZINE for MAY.

### Cassell's Magazine. Price 6d.

"No periodical is at all to be compared with it." *Edinburgh Daily Review.*

#### Contents for MAY.

Baffled; or, Michael Brand's Wrong. New Story, by Julia Goddard, Author of "Joyce Dörmer's Story," "The Search for the Gral," &c. End of "For Her Sake." Thoughts in the Twilight. No. 30. Sympathy. No. 31. Planchette. In the Sphere. Illustrated Poem. Life and the Law. No. 7. The Coroner. Billy and Cosy. By H. Whiteing, Author of "Costermonger Papers." American Literature. By an American Consul. No. 4. His Adventure with a Whale. By a Naval Officer. Omnibus Notes. Part IV. Illustrated. Woman: her Position and Power. No. 4. Her Influence on Man. No. 5. Physical and Mental Capacity. The Post: a Poem. The Story of Dussling in France. A Lady's Visit to the Salt Caverns of Berchtesgaden. Illustrated. Dallying: a Poem. May-Day. The Story of Mozart's "Requiem." A Few Famous Misers. The Tomb of St. Marx. Longing: a Poem. The Streets of Riga. Illustrated. Among the Nasmyths. Whitemounts. Fugitive Notes.

### Hanover Square: a Monthly Magazine of New Copyright Music. Edited by LINDSAY SLOPER. Price 1s.

On and after the 1st of May this highly-successful Musical Periodical, the third volume of which has just been completed, will be published by Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN.

Each number of HANOVER SQUARE consists of four entire New and Copyright Works, by the best English and Foreign Composers; two for the Pianoforte and two for the Voice.

No. 19, for MAY, commencing Vol. 4, will be ready on the 26th of April, and may be had of all Book and Music Sellers. It will contain—

A PIANOFORTE PIECE by JOHN FRANCIS BARNETT. A SONG by the Rev. Sir F. G. OUSELEY, Bart. Mus. Doc. M.A. A PIANOFORTE PIECE by SYDNEY SMITH. A SONG by E. STANISLAUS.

### Cassell's Illustrated Shakespeare.

Edited by CHARLES and MARY COWDEN CLARKE, and containing upwards of 500 Original Illustrations by H. C. SELOUS. Complete in 3 vols., comprising the Comedies, Historical Plays, and Tragedies. Cloth, 35s.; half morocco, 30s. The Separate Plays, each 1s.

### THE CASSELL-DORÉ SERIES.

	£. s. d.
Cassell's Doré Bible	... 8 0 0
Cassell's Doré Milton	... 5 0 0
Cassell's Doré Dante's Inferno	2 10 0
Cassell's Doré Dante's Purgatory and PARADISE	2 10 0
Cassell's Doré Don Quixote	1 10 0
Cassell's Doré Atala	... 2 2 0
Cassell's Doré La Fontaine	1 10 0
Cassell's Doré Croquemitaine	1 1 0
Cassell's Doré Fairy Realm	1 1 0
Cassell's Doré Munchausen	1 1 0
Cassell's Doré Wandering Jew	0 15 0

**To Railway Travellers.**—Order Cassell's RAILWAY TIME TABLES and THROUGH-ROUTE GLANCE GUIDE for MAY, in the new and convenient form of 64 Svo. Pages. The Times of Departure of all Trains on every Line between LONDON and the PROVINCES can be ascertained at a glance.

The comprehensiveness of these Tables, combined with the singular facility with which one can consult them, is able to procure the information he is seeking and render them pre-eminently the Tables for general and continuous reference.

Price Twopence; free by post, Threepence.

### CASSELL'S TOPOGRAPHICAL GUIDES.

### Guide to Normandy, with its Antiquities, Topography, and History. Illustrated. Cloth, 7s. 6d.

Here is a complete Guide to Normandy, its History, Antiquities, and Topography ("Cassell's Topographical Guides"), which, besides being a minute and intelligent guide-book, in a book of agreeable reading; such would well fill the spare corner of the knapsack of a Normandy traveller, to be turned to on a drenching day, or on a dull evening, or in a bad inn.—*Athenæum.*

**Guide to Paris:** What to See, and How to See It. Illustrated, and with Map. In paper covers, 1s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.

**Guide to the Sea-Side,** Illustrated. In paper covers, 1s.; limp cloth, 1s. 6d.

**Guide to Sussex.** In paper covers, price 2s. 6d. Bound in cloth, with Map mounted on Canvas, in a Pocket, price 3s. 6d.

**Guide to Surrey,** with Illustrations and Map of the County. In paper covers, 1s. 6d. Bound in cloth, with Map mounted on Canvas, in a Pocket, price 2s. 6d.

"The Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin are publishing a series of 'Topographical Guides,' and for style in execution, in quality of the paper, and beauty of the illustrations, they will rank in a high position. The one before us is a 'Guide to Surrey,' detailing briefly its history, antiquities, and topography, prefaced with an itinerary. This latter is an admirable feature, and one that will render the book of great practical use."—*Public Opinion.*

**Illustrated Travels.** A Monthly Magazine of Discovery, Geography, and Adventure. Edited by H. W. BATTS, Assistant-Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. Price One Shilling.

#### Contents of MAY Number.

NOTES on SPAIN.—V.  
OVERLAND ROUTE to the PACIFIC, THROUGH BRITISH AMERICA.

A EUROPEAN SOJOURN in JAPAN. From the French of M. Aimé Humbert, Swiss Minister in Japan.

TEN DAYS' JOURNEY in SOUTHERN ARIZONA. By Wm. A. Bell, B.A., M.B. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

NORTH POLAR DISCOVERY. By J. E. Davis, Staff Com. R.N. F.R.G.S.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE SOUDAN and WESTERN ABYSSINIA. By Lieut. W. F. Pridaux, F.R.G.S., Bombay Staff Corps.

KURIYĀN MURUYĀN ISLANDS.

FRENCH EXPEDITION from CAMBODIA to the YANG-TSE-KIANG.

"A magnificent work, edited by a gentleman who is thoroughly up to his duties, and supplied by first-class artists, among whom we may mention Mr. Doré, the paper and printing are as good as the subject, and the book is in every way worthy of being considered as a permanent record of all that is worthy to be known in discovery, geography, and adventure."—*Manchester Examiner.*

Now ready, price 2ls., with Engravings from Photographs lent by the War Department.

**The Captive Missionary;** being an Account of Our Imprisonment and Sufferings in Abyssinia. By the Rev. H. STEERN, One of the Captives.

"Mr. Stern relates in this volume the story of his imprisonment and sufferings in Abyssinia. He was the first to excite the anger of the King, and also endured a severer punishment than any of his countrymen. Indeed, the torture as well as the punishment during a captivity of more than four years. And Mr. Stern was doomed again and again, in addition to his own sufferings, to witness the mutilation or death of others. He saw innocent men bound to posts and stoned to death in one day, the hands and feet of forty persons wrung off, 'while the maniacal torturer beat the inhuman lash of the terrible whip.' he saw, and we shall best describe it in his own words, 'executions of every device and cunning, from the severing of the head to the amputating of hands and feet, and from the battering with stones to the braining of a man, for justice was a blow of the hand of the delicate hands of a King.'... The Captive Missionary" is certain to be widely read, and deserves to be so."—*Daily News.*